REGISTERED No 17—1874.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7802.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First Insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding Insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

One, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Language, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "SATARA," 1,238 Tons, 250 H.P., Commander R. Jonesson, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 7th Feb. 1874, at 4 P.M.

February 1874.		February 1874.	
Leaves BOMBAY	7	Leaves Tuticorin	15
„ Ratnagherry	8	„ Colombo	16
„ Vingoria	8	„ Galle	17
„ Goa	9	„ Penang	20
„ Carwar	9	„ Madras	22
„ Mangalore	10	„ Coconada	24
„ Cannanore	11	„ Vizagapatam	25
„ Tellicherry	11	„ Bimlipatam	25
„ Calicut	12	„ Gopaulpore	26
„ Beypore	13	„ False Point	26
„ Cochin	13		March.
„ Alleppy	13	Arrives at CALCUTTA	1

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

M.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s. s. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander T. Sanderson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 13th February 1874 at 2 P.M.

Feb. 1874.		Feb. 1874.	
Leave BOMBAY	13	Leave BUSREH	4
„ Kurrachee	17	„ Mahomerah	6
„ Guadur	18	„ Fao	8
„ Muscat	20	„ Bushire	9
„ Bunder Abbas	22	„ Bahrein	10
„ Linga	24	„ Linga	11
„ Bushire	26	„ Bunder Abbas	13
„ Koweit	26	„ Muscat	16
„ Fao	28	„ Guadur	17
„ Mahomerah	28	„ Kurrachee	20
Arrive BUSREH	March 1	Arrive BOMBAY	23

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair Season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The s.s. KURRACHEE, 930 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander C. C. D. Hutchinson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 6th Feb., 1874, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, 142 H. P., Commander T. Sanderson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 13th February 1874, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

HARBOUR STEAM FERRIES.

UNDER Contract with Government, STEAM FERRY BOATS ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

	1st Class.		2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a. p.
Gorun	2	0 0	1	0	0	6 0
Hog Island	2	0 0	0	12	0	6 0
Oolwa	3	0 0	0	12	0	6 0
Rewas	2	0 0	0	12	0	6 0
Dhurrumtur	3	0 0	1	0	0	8 0
Thull	2	8 0	1	0	0	4 0
Allaugh	3	0 0	1	4	0	4 0
Rewdunda	4	0 0	1	8	0	8 0

The Gorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Boat leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and returning leaves Oolwa at 11 A.M.

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Boat leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9-30 A.M., and returning leaves Dhurumtur at 2 P.M.

The Thull, Allaugh, and Rewdunda Ferry Boat leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 3 P.M., and returning leaves Rewdunda at 5 A.M.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 17th December 1873.

SURAT AND GOGO STEAM FERRY.

UNDER CONTRACT with GOVERNMENT, STEAM FERRY BOATS ply every alternate day between SURAT and GOGO, and vice versa, Sundays excepted.

Fares.

First Class	Rs. 5 0	Horses	Rs. 4
Second Class	3 0	Carriages	„ 4
Third Class	1 8		

The Steamers leave both Surat and Gogo on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS in the morning according to the state of the tide.

The Steamer leaving Surat on FRIDAY proceeds direct to Bhownuggur, and leaves that Port for Surat on MONDAY morning.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the undermentioned Agents—

Mr. SYED KHOOTBOODIN, at Surat.

Mr. DINKER NARRAYEN, at Gogo.

Or to the Undersigned at Bombay.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 14th January 1874.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

S. S. NEERA.

THE Steam-ship NEERA, 2,200 Tons, 300 H.P., Captain C. C. Cousens, will SAIL for LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL on or about the 28th February 1874.

RATES OF FARES FOR PASSENGERS.

To LIVERPOOL, 1st CLASS.....Rs. 500 ; Exclusive of
Ditto 2ND CLASS..... „ 350 } Wines, &c.

For Freight and Passage apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 18th November 1873.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamer TEBE, 2,680 Tons, will be despatched for TRIESTE on or about the 10th February, to be followed by the Extra Steamer ARETUSA, 1,320 Tons, to leave on or about the 25th February 1874.

These Steamers have only limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

(including a liberal Table, exclusive of Wines and Liquors, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage)—

	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
To Trieste	£40	£19-0
To Port Said	£30	£14-6
To Suez	£28	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, Free ; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 12th January 1874.

G. NICOLL & CO.,

BOOT AND SHOE-MAKERS,

30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY,

Have always on hand a very select Stock of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 9th February, 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O Co.'s S. S. HINDOSTAN, (3,113 Tons, and 600 H.P.), Captain N. Rossell, R.N.R., will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London, and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEO. F. HENRY,
Superintendent,

Bombay, 2nd February 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Out Tuesday, the 10th February 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. MOOLTAN, (2,057 tons and 450 H.P.,) Captain W. W. Pettman, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any sheet of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 7th February.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 27th January 1873.

PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY.

SUEZ CANAL ROUTE.

It is intended to despatch the following Steamers from Bombay, direct through the Suez Canal to Southampton :—

DECCAN	3,128 Tons	600 H.P.,	2nd March 1874.
MALWA	2,933 „	450 H.P.,	16th do.
HINDOSTAN	3,113 „	600 H.P.,	30th do.
PEKIN	3,777 „	600 H.P.,	13th April 1874.
MIRZAPORE	3,763 „	600 H.P.,	27th do.

And others to Follow.

PASSAGE MONEY.

First Class	Rs. 600
Second Class	Rs. 300

For further particulars apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 3 Rampart Row.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. Bubatino & Co., Genoa.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£36	£22	£8	Without food.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Alexandria	39	25	9 10	
Messina	50	34	14	Including Wines.
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14 10	With provisions.

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMER FROM BOMBAY :—

"ASIA," to sail on SUNDAY, 1st March 1874.

"PERSIA," to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st April 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO.

40, Meadow Street.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 4th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock p.m., at their room, Meadow Street No. 40.

A quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods :—Containing Grey Shirtings, T. Cloth, Jacconets, Madapolams, and Dhoties, &c.

2 Cases Kerosine Hanging Lamps
On account and risk of the concerned—
2 Bales Grey Shirtings, 8¼ lbs.
2 „ T. Cloth 5 lbs.
7 „ 5½ lbs.
1 Case T. Red Turbans 11 by 19, 1 Case T. Red Shawl, 5 Bales Jacconets, 3 Bales Dhotics ; 41—Y B—No. 23, 26, 28, 32, 33—5 Cases Ball Thread.
On account and risk of the first purchaser ;—
8 Cases Beads.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 4th February 1874.

BENNETT and COMPANY,

No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 7th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, &c.

AT 1 P.M.

One second-hand Hansom Cab, in good condition.
One hands-me Bay Cape Horse, strong, healthy, enduring and quiet, carries a Lady.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 877 of 1870.

Mithibai, Widow and Executrix of Jehangeerjee Framjee, late of Bombay Parsee deceased, and others.....Plaintiffs.

vs.

Pestonjee Framjee and others.....Defendants.

AUCTION SALE OF JEWELLERY, PIECE GOODS, &c.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 4th inst. at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are directed to submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Charles E. Fox, Esq., Commissioner of the High Court of Bombay, the valuable Jewellery, &c., such as gold toe-rings, Dhoolgri, bangles, earrings, goulers, China beads, patlees, necklace, China gold beads, pearl nose ring, loose pearls, diamonds, rubies and emeralds, silver aankras, pegany, combs, silk gums, alkha and satin sarees with gold borders, Cashmere shawls, gold ki khaub, white dorias, jamdanees, jacconets, &c.

The above jewellery is now on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 4th February 1874.

HOTELS.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

TERMS—MODERATE.

JEEWANJEE & CO.

HOPE HALL FAMILY HOTEL, the oldest and the best, and affording all the convenience and comfort of a Home, is forced, under the present competition, to reduce their Rates :—

For a Single Gentleman Rs. 120 per month. } Includ-
Do. do. „ 5 for a day, week or so. } ing Ice.

Table excellent and Wine superior.

SORABJEE FRAMJEE & Co.

Bombay, 1st February 1874.

SMITH'S PRIVATE HOTEL,

21, MAZAGON ROAD, BYCULLA,

FOR

OFFICERS, GENTLEMEN, and FAMILIES.

TEMPORARILY OR PERMANENTLY STATIONED IN BOMBAY.

MR. and Mrs. SMITH beg to draw the attention of LADIES and GENTLEMEN to their HOTEL, where every comfort and convenience may be obtained at MODERATE CHARGES.

F. ROWLAND,

CONTRACTOR FOR ARMY ACCOUTREMENTS, BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

MANUFACTURER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

MILITARY, SADDLERY, AND HARNESS, CAVALRY, INFANTRY, AND POLICE ACCOUTREMENTS, &c., &c.,

DOUBLE AND SINGLE LEATHER MACHINE BANDS, FIRE ENGINE HOSE AND BUCKETS MADE TO ORDER.

LEATHER and MATERIALS for REPAIRS of HORSE ARTILLERY and CAVALRY EQUIPMENTS SUPPLIED to REGIMENTAL OFFICERS at MODERATE RATES.

Established 1751.

THE BEST ENGLISH WATCHES.

GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED,

(Late A. B. Savory & Sons),

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,

11 & 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND,

Request the attention of purchasers to their celebrated Patent Lever Watches, which, being manufactured by themselves on the premises, are confidently recommended for accuracy and durability.

The following are specially adapted for India :—

PRICES OF SILVER WATCHES.

Patent Lever Watch, jewelled, enamel dial	£ 4 14 0
Ditto, jewelled in 4 holes and capped	6 6 9
In hunting cases, 10s. 6d. extra.	
GOLD WATCHES (size for Ladies).	
atent Lever Watch, richly engraved case, gold dial, jewelled, &c.	12 12 0
Ditto, keyless, in plain or engine-turned case, jewelled in 6 holes	21 0 0
GOLD WATCHES (size for Gentlemen).	
Patent Lever Watch, jewelled in 6 holes, in plain or engine-turned case	18 18 0
Ditto, keyless, jewelled in 10 holes, in plain or engine-turned case	27 6 0
Gold Watches in hunting cases, £3 3s. extra.	

A Warranty is given with each Watch.

Orders addressed to the GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, accompanied by a remittance of 20 per cent., will be forwarded through their Agents,

Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Bombay ;
Messrs. PARRY & Co., Madras ;
Messrs. COLVIN, COWIE, & Co., Calcutta ;
Messrs. GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT, & Co., Galeutta.

Pamphlet on Watches, gratis and post free.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE well known Passenger Steamer EUROPEAN, R. B. Pennick, Commander, 2,600 Tons, 450 H.P., will sail from Bombay about 5th March.

FIRST-CLASS FARE, Rs. 450.

For Passages only apply to

JOHNSON & Co., Ship Brokers.

Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To Leave end of March.)

THE S. S. STRATHCLYDE, C. W. Pearson, Commander, 1,951 Tons, gross, 1,000 H.P., effective, built expressly for the India trade, will sail as above, taking first-class Passengers only at following rates :—

FARE to LIVERPOOL .....Rs. 500
Do. SUEZ 250

Exclusive of WINES and LIQUORS, which can be procured on board.

This vessel has very superior accommodation, and is fitted with Ice-house Piano, Punkahs, &c., and also carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

The outward passage was accomplished under 31 days, including detention at Malta and in Canal.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.
FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, February, 1874.

LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 16TH FEBRUARY.

THE new S. S. TIMOR, 2,209 Tons, J. Brown, Commander, has excellent accommodation in a Saloon built on deck for First-Class Passengers only.

Average passage 32 days.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To SUEZ	Rs. 300
„ MALTA	„ 400
„ LONDON	„ 500

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents.

THE FLOATING THEATRE, ESPLANADE.

TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, 4TH FEB., THE GREAT MIKADO JAPANESE TROUPE,

WILL GIVE

A GRAND SPECIAL PERFORMANCE,

(For Families and Schools.)

The same Programme, as performed last Evening, before

HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA HOLKAR, G.C.S.I.

FRIDAY, 6TH FEBRUARY,

ANOTHER GRAND SPECIAL PERFORMANCE,

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED AND IMMEDIATE PATRONAGE OF

HIS EXCELLENCY
SIR PHILIP WODEHOUSE, K.C.B.,
GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Family Ticket to admit three persons (First Class)—Rs. 6.
First Class, Rs. 3. Second Class, Re. 1. Pit, 8 Annas.

CHILDREN HALF PRICE TO FIRST & SECOND CLASS SEATS ONLY.

Doors open at 8 o'clock ; Performances to Commence at 9 P.M.

Tickets may be obtained of Messrs. SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & Co., where a Plan of the Theatre can be seen and Seats secured.

*** Family Tickets to be obtained of Messrs. SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & Co. only.

A. FEITELSOHN, Proprietor.
Wm. BURTON, Agent.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB.

TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, 4TH FEB. 1874.

THE WELL-KNOWN HINDUSTANEE PLAY OF

NOORJEHAN,

To be followed by an

AMUSING FARCE.

Reserved Seats ..... Rs. 3.

Tickets to be had of Messrs. COOPER & Co., Meadow Street.

Performance commencing at 8-30 P.M.

I, the Undersigned, hereby give NOTICE that I have CEASED to be a PARTNER in the FIRM of P. FUCKEERJEE and Co., HOUSE AGENTS, from the 1st of February 1874.

PURSHOTUM FUCKEERJEE.

Bombay, 4th February 1874.

PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE,

ESTABLISHED 1782.

POLICIES OF ASSURANCE AGAINST FIRE ISSUED BY

JOHN CAMPBELL & Co.,
Agents.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. DUNA, arrived from London, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Bunder.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s.s. Duna.

Bombay, 3rd February 1874.

CAVALRY CHARGERS FOR SALE.

"GARETH," G.A.H., 6 years old, to be seen at Abdool Rahimoo's Stables, Bombay.

"SWEETBRIAR," B Aust M., 5 years old, 15-2½.

The above were regularly ridden at the Camp of Exercise, Chinchwud. The Mare can be seen at Mhow, on application to the Owner of both Horses, viz.

CAPTAIN DENT,
3rd Hussars.

WANTED, a LOAN of Rs. 4,000, to be repaid by monthly instalments of Rs. 150, good personal Security and Life Policies. Address C. C., care of this Paper.

BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR of BOMBAY having EXEMPTED the YACHTS of the CLUB from PAYMENT of PORT DUES ; and H. E. the GOVERNOR GENERAL of the PORTUGUESE POSSESSIONS in INDIA having granted the same privileges as are enjoyed by the Yachts of Yacht Clubs of Great Britain, when visiting the Ports of Europe, Members are requested to furnish the Undersigned with the following particulars, in order that the necessary Warrants may be prepared and forwarded :—

Yacht's Name, Owner, Build, Rig, Tonnage, and Number of Crew.

F. D. PARKER,
Honorary Secretary.

FOR SALE, the Property of a Gentleman proceeded to Europe, a Light Circular fronted English-built Miniature BROUGHAM, with Serviceable GREY ARAB HORSE, and Improved Harness, as used Mounted HARNESS. The above to be seen by giving one day's previous notice to

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
No. 7, Meadow Street.

FAMILY HERALD, Monthly 6d.

The Illustrated London News, in reference to pure literature, speaks of "The Family Herald, that joy to tens of thousands of innocent English households."

FAMILY HERALD, Monthly 6d.

The Saturday Review says : "Its Novels and Tales are quite as well written as the best circulating library stories.

"The Answers to Correspondents cannot be fictitious, a romance and a life history being embodied in almost each of them. The Editor is the confidant and confessor in every station of life."

FAMILY HERALD, Monthly 6d.

The Literary Gazette says : "It must be said of the Family Herald, that it is the purest reading of all purely amusing literature : it is indeed a family paper."

FAMILY HERALD, Monthly 6d.

The British Quarterly Review says : "Under the head of 'The Story Tell-r,' we have novels and tales simpler and purer in structure than in the pages of the other penny serials."

"There are charming verses let into the pages, like sunshine to brighten them."

"It is well considered with reference to its aims, and is various and amusing, with a fair amount of utility intermixed. Of all these publications we are inclined to consider the Family Herald the best."

FAMILY HERALD, Monthly 6d.

The Bookseller says :—"For amusing reading, such as may be admitted to one's household without fear of consequence, we can recommend the FAMILY HERALD. You get portions of a well-written novel, novelettes, useful information interspersed throughout, answers to correspondents, alone worth the money, and a variety of other matters, which will make readers either merrier or wiser, or perhaps both."

N.B.—The FAMILY HERALD may be had at a small percentage over the published price, of all Booksellers ; or direct from W. Stevens, 421 Strand, London, for 14s. per annum, post free.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

Of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL,

London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one selling *spurious Oilmen's Stores*, under Crosse and Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the Corks of which are all branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name, may be had from every RESPECTABLE DEALER in India.

NOTICES.

RUBBLE STONE.

A QUANTITY of ROUGH STONE, suitable for BUILDING or ROAD METAL—to be sold cheap. Apply to

P. F. BALCHER,
Sasseon Dock, Colaba.

29th January 1874.

BLONDIN,

THE HERO OF NIAGARA,

WILL SHORTLY ARRIVE.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, Limited.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a CALL of Rs. 125 (One Hundred and Twenty-five Rupees) per SHARE has THIS DAY been made by the Directors on all the Shares forming the Second or Reserved Issue of Shares, payable at the Registered Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 3rd day of March 1874.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 21st January 1874.

NOTICE.—Those LADIES and GENTLEMEN who were present at the late Byculla Club Fancy Ball, and wish to SUBSCRIBE to the FANCY BALL PHOTOGRAPHIC COLLECTION, are requested to register their Names at the Studio of the Undersigned as soon as possible.

It is proposed to present each Subscriber with a dozen Carte-de-Visite Copies of themselves, and a single copy of each of the other Subscribers. Thus it will be within the power of all to obtain a collection of the Photos. of those present at the Ball. The Charge will be Rs. 30 each person.

RITTER & MOLKENTELLER.

In the matter of "ALLOO PAROO," a Convict, and of the ship "BELVEDERE."

NOTICE TO INSURERS.—WHEREAS the ship "BELVEDERE," Captain Stevenson, Commanding, was in the year 1843 burned on the High Seas between Bombay and Singapore, and in the year 1843 one ALLOO PAROO was tried and convicted by the late Supreme Court of Bombay of felony in being accessory before the fact to the felonious destruction of the "Belvedere" by fire, and his property and effects became thereby forfeited to Her Majesty the Queen ;

AND WHEREAS in the year 1854 there was a sum of money, amounting to Rs. 2,90,000 or thereabouts in the possession of Her Majesty the Queen which had accrued from the said forfeiture, and in pursuance of an order of Her Mejesty in that behalf made, and as an act of her own special grace and favour and of her own mere motion the said sum of Rs. 2,90,000 or thereabouts was distributed amongst the Companies and persons by whom the "Belvedere" and her cargo had been insured, mentioned in the list at foot of this Advertisement ;

AND WHEREAS since the said distribution in 1854 further sums of money have accrued from such forfeiture and are now in the possession of the Government of Bombay, amounting to Rs. 22,913-4-0 or thereabouts, and His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to direct that the same shall be distributed in the same manner and upon the same terms and conditions as the said sum of Rs. 2,90,000 was distributed amongst the said Insurers of the ship "Belvedere" upon production of sufficient proof and execution of such deeds as may be required by me, the Undersigned, after deducting therefrom all expenses of and attendant upon such proof, deed, or deeds and distribution.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the present representatives of the said office, firms and persons who were such insurers of the ship "Belvedere" and cargo, as aforesaid, are requested to furnish me with particulars, in writing, of their names and addresses, and of the amounts of their respective Insurances and of the payments made by them on account of the same respectively, as also of the moneys received by them respectively on the said former distribution, or otherwise towards repayment of such Insurance moneys.

And NOTICE is hereby further given, that such of the said Insurers as shall have failed to furnish the above particulars, by the 1st of March next, will thereafter be excluded from all benefit in the said distribution of the said sum or Rs. 22,913-4-0.

And NOTICE is lastly hereby given, that in no event will any further concession out of the said Estate be made in favour of the insurers above mentioned, or any of the creditors of the said "Alloo Paroo."

CHARLES PEILE,
Acting Solicitor to Government.

List of Insurance Offices, Companies, Firms and Persons, Insurers of the "Belvedere," who participated in the former Distribution in 1854 as above mentioned.

The Bombay Insurance Company.
The Bombay In-urance Society.
The Canton Insu ance Office.
The Amicable Insurance Office of Calcutta.
The Globe Insurance Office.
The Star Insurance Company.
Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Sons and Company.
The Native Insurance Society.
The Friends.
Huttasing Kissensing and Company.
Hindoostan Insurance Society.
The Globe Insurance Office.
The Commercial Insurance Society.

DADABHOY COWASJEE has removed from No. 30 to No. 8, Meadow Street, two doors from Messrs. Rose & Co., begs to inform the PUBLIC in general that he has always on hand an extensive STOCK of GLASS, CROCKERY and PLATEWARES, of every description ; Lamps and Lustres of the best make ; Filters of all sizes, from Do. Iron and Watts ; Rich Toilet Sets, complete, which he offers FOR SALE at much RED CED PRICES. Articles given on hire for a day or month.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY,

22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariat,

BEG respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition for the bottoms of Steam-vessels, and every description of Engineering Plant for the repairs of Steamers, &c. &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and Orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which, they trust, will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention :—

Fancy Fireworks, English Manufacture.
Best Manilla Rope, at Rs. 38 per cwt.
Do. Coir Rope, at its. 10 per cwt.
Do. Tarred Hemp Rope (Europe), at Rs. 22 per cwt.
Superfine Wheat Flour, fresh, and Sizing.
Iron Chests and Cupboards of sizes.
Pumps of sorts.
Kerosine Oil, best quality.
Best Europe Canvas.
Peacock's and McIntosh's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Iron, English, Swedish, and Yorkshire, of every description.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.
Roman and Portland Cement in Casks.
Corrugated Iron.
Jim Crows.
Smiths' English Bellows.
Floor Cloth.
Rollers, Skins.
Bundling Twine.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.
Fire Engines complete.
Traversing Screw Jack.
Belting of sizes.
Clear Cloth.
Iron Tanks of sizes.
Fire Bricks.

N. B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

NOW READY,

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR FEBRUARY, 1874

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS,

With a New Coloured Map.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

CONTENTS.

Map of India.
Table of Through Routes (and Fares) from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables :—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
Rates for parcels, horses, carriage, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Rajpootana State Railway.
Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway.
Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railways :—
Punjaub and Delhi Division.
Sind Section.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.
Ste

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY, 3RD FEBRUARY.

EXCHANGE on London has had a very decided fall, and rates are really almost nominal.

Government Securities are in slightly better demand.

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight 98 nominal.
Do demand..... 99½.

On Madras 30 days' sight 99¾
Do, demand..... par

On China House Bills, 60 days' sight. 218.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent. ... ... 106¾ to 107
Four & half per cent. ... ...101¾ to 102
Four per cent. 101½
New French Loan 5 per cent, fully paid up of 1871 and 1872 ..... } per cent. prem.
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872 .. 5 " "
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond..... 113 ex coupon.

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—

Loans on Government Paper on demand			6 per cent.
Fixed Loans on	do.	to 3 months'	7½ "
Do.	do.	over 3 do.	8½ "
Do.	on Merchandise		9½ "
Cash Credit	do.	to 3 months'	8½ "
Do.	do.	over 3 do.	8½ "
Do.	do.	do.	9½ "
Bank Bills			8½ "
Mercantile Paper			8 "

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each			...Rs. 10-4
Carolus			" 236
Mexican Dollars			" 222
Francs			" 7 36
Bar silver			" 107½
Gold Lee			" 17-2½
Bar Gold 16 oz. English 100 touch			" 17-1
Australian Gold	...	100 touch	" 17

FREIGHT REPORT.

TUESDAY EVENING.

Rates by steamer are a little firmer; ready tonnage being scarce. By sail they are firm and have an upward tendency. The great fall in the price of cotton at home has caused shippers to prefer the long sea route and the number of ships on the way is so moderate that if the demand continues much higher rates will have to be paid. A large business has been carried through at £2-10-0 to £2-12-6, March to May shipment. The Sandringham booked 4,000 bales at £2-10-0, May shipment, and the iron ship Mooresfort a full cargo at £12-2-6. The American ship Lydia Schofield is reported chartered for Havre at £2-15-0, and the J. P. Smith, just arrived, at £2-10-0 for Liverpool, option of Havre at £3-0-0.

London	Cotton ..... Cases ..... Steels	No ship
Liverpool	Iron ships Cotton	£2 10s. 0d.
	Wooden Ships ,, ...	£2 10s. 0d. nominal
	Myrabolams	£2 5s. 0d.
	Oil or bills	£1 0s. 0d.
	Seeds	£2 5s. 0d.
Havre ...	Cotton..... Coffee.....	£2 17s 6d to £3 0s. 0d.
Overland Steamers—		
London		£3 0s. 0d.
Venice		£3 0s. 0d.
Trieste		£3 0s. 0d.
Liverpool		£3 0s. 0d.
Havre Cotton		£3 5s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal ...	Wheat ..... Seeds..... Cotton	£2 12s. 0d. £2 15s. 0d. £2 12s. 0d. £2 15s. 0d. £2 12s. 0d. £2 15s. 0d.
China ...	Steamer Cotton ..... ,, Opium ..... Sailing Ships	Rs. 20 per ton. Rs. 25 to 30 per chest. Rs. 4 per bale nominal
Calcutta ...Hall		Rs. 8 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 12 port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

TUESDAY, 3RD FEBRUARY.

MARKET advancing for Spinning and Bank of Bombay 2nd issue. Land shares quiet.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value each.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	p. a.			
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank.....	90
22,000	1,000	all	7½ p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,460
4,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New ...	735 xd.
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Rs. Issue	267½ xd.
8,350	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,140
19,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. & China	265
40,000	281¼	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	450 nl.
40,000	200	all	5 p.ct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C..	175
10,000	250	125	8 p.ct.	National Bank of India..	127
16,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	495

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,250	160 p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co...	1,650
200	2,000	1,100	150 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee.....	900
500	500	all	15 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.....	800
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.....	200
100	12,000	1,000	100 p.c.	Apollo Press Co.....	5,500
200	2,500	all	...	Berar Cotton G. & P. Co.	1,400
200	2,000	all	200 p.c.	Bombay Press Co.....	825
200	500	all	50 p.c.	Do New.....	125
200	1,000	1,000	100 p.c.	Broach Cotton Co	500
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company.....	750
550	1,500	all	40	Colaba Press Co.....	3,900
250	9,000	all	250 p.c.	East India Press Co.....	2,700
150	8,500	all	500 *	Fort Press Co.....	4,200
200	2,000	1,500	75 p.c.	F ramji Cowasji Press Co	430
200	1,000	all	70 p.c.	French Press Co	625
250	5,000	1,462	75 p.c.	Imperial Press Co.....	750
100	400	320	60 p.c.	Mofussil Press & G. Co..	550
600	2,000	5 00	...	Nicol Press Manuf. Co., Ld	1,800
120	2,500	750	125 p.c.	Princeof Wales Press.....	1,800
200	1,000	all	...	Sassoon's Press Co.....	900
400	850	750	135 p.c.	Scinde Press Co.....	500
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited.....	1,100
125	1,500	1,250	Rs. 80	Victoria Press, Madras...	1,120
120	850	all	80 p.c.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	850
450	1,000	all	80 per	Volkart United Press Co.	950

* Per share for the half year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	21 9-10	p.c	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	133
.....	"	"	"	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	13 10-12	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	19 5-11	do.	Do. New Shares	

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	2,000	all	Rs. 60	Colaba Land C	1,350
8,000	150	all	Nil.	Freere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	108
750	2,000	2,000	30 p.c.	Mazagon Land	945
4,000	1,000	all	15 p.c.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	365

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

620	1,250	all	12½ p.c.	Alexandra Spinning	1,515
500	2,500	all	140*	Alliance Spinning	2,900
300	2,000	all	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,575
900	1,000	all	60*	Bombay United	1,335
1,900	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	285
2,500	2,000	all	50p.	Dhurumsey Spinning.....	1,705
750	2,000	all	200 p.c.	Great Eastern	2,600
750	1,000	all	...	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,295
1,500	1,000	all	75 p.c.	Manockji Petit's	1,665
450	1,000	all	100 p.c.	Morarjee Spinning	1,310
500	2,500	all	150 p.c.	Oriental	3,825
600	2,500	400	200 p.c.	Royal	2,250
800	1,000	all	...	Soondercas Spinning.....	1,750

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	125 p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,300
1,000	50	al	45 p.ct	Bombay Gas Company ...	65
500	500	300	15 p.c.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld..	102
2,150	200	100	8 p. c.	Malabar Company Ld....	100
4,000	50	all	12½ p.c.	Mechanics' Build'g Co..	26
.....	500	all	45 p.c.	Treacher & Co	420
.....	150	all	40 p.c.	Vizgar Patent Slip Co ..	925

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation		
.....	95	19½	...	Bank of China..... 1
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank..... 1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank 1
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula..... 1
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank 0

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

There is no change to report in the state of the market, and prices remain quite unchanged. The following sales are reported to have taken place yesterday :—

1,000	pieces	Grey Shirtings	40 in. 39 yds. 8¼ lbs.	at Rs.	5	3	6
500	,,	,, ,,	40 ,, 39 ,, 8¼ ,,	at ,,	5	2	0
500	,,	,, ,,	40 ,, 39 ,, 7 ,,	at ,,	4	4	0
600	,,	T. Red Mulls	40 ,, 20 ,,	at ,,	3	8	6
420	,,	,, Cambrics	34 ,, 28 ,,	at ,,	3	14	0

COTTON.

The public telegram of the 2nd instant reports the Liverpool market as closing very dull, with sales to the extent of 12,000 bales, and prices are tending downwards. The Cotton market here continues quiet but steady, and prices show no quotable alteration. There has, however, been less enquiry, and consequently the business done on European account amounts to about 800 candies. The undermentioned purchases are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

25	candies	New Broach M. G. March	at Rs.	185
25	,,	,, ,, ,,	at ,,	182½
25	,,	,, ,, ,,	at ,,	185
35	,,	,, ,, ,,	at ,,	185
100	,,	,, Khandesh	at ,,	160-61
50	,,	,, Ahote, F. P. B.	at ,,	163
25	,,	,, Khangaum	at ,,	158
25	,,	,, Pombundee	at ,,	163
25	,,	,, Bhownuggur	at ,,	168
250	,,	,, Karanjo, 30 days	at ,,	170
25	,,	,, Julgaum,	at ,,	168
25	,,	,, ,,	at ,,	163
50	,,	Old Sawginned	at ,,	163

SEEDS.

No sales have come to our notice.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
2	J P Smith	Williams.....	Liverpool, Sept. 25.
3	Duna (s)	Thomson.....	London, Dec. 28
3	Glengyle (s)	Gullens.....	London, Dec. 26.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
3	South Tyne (s).....	Hallett	Liverpool.
	Berryer	Berger	Mauritius.
	Amoy (s)	Smith	Saigon.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Menzaleh, to Liverpool.
Ship St. Bernard, to Penang.

DAILY IMPORTS.—3RD FEBRUARY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Menzaleh, s, 40 casks fire clay, Heptoola Allybhoy & Co; 20 casks China clay, M. M. Mody and Co; 14 cases sherry. Owen and Okell; 10 boxes tin plates, Ameeroodin Fazulally; 5 hogsheads portwine, Shapoorjee Rustomjee Sookai; 5 cases cutlery and 25 cases slates, H. H. Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy.

FROM LONDON.

Rinaldo, s, 10 cases medicine and 2 cases oilmanstore, Surnfally Heptoola; 15 cases champagne, 34 cases stout and 25 casks beer, Sorabjee Rustomjee Balewalla; 300 casks beer, Bomanjee Manekjee Punthuky.

Nio, s, 40 cases bottling wire, John S. Elmore and Co; 5 cases candles, Heptoola Ahmedally; 10 barrels alum, Bell Frandenburg and Co.

Good Hope, s, 22 cases stout, G. Neuberg; 25 kegs red lead, and 2 cases cochineal, M. Assaram.

FROM GENOA.

India, s, 25 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—3RD FEBRUARY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Benefactress, 390 bales cotton, Nursey Kessowjee and Co.
Thunderbolt, 100 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.
Mistress of the Seas, 54 bundles orchilla weed, F. M. Hajee Arabi.
Amoyne, 150 bales cotton, Ewart Latham & Co.
Content, 500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Dreadnought, 500 bales cotton, Jumnadass Tricomdas.
Menzaleh, s, 1500 bags wheat, W. Nicol and Co.
Consett, s, 37 bales wool, Nebraj Natumbass; 90 bales wool, Nursee Kuttow; 100 bales cotton, Australian Trading Co.; 50 bales cotton, Edward Latham and Co.; 40 bales wool, Premjee Peraj.
Nio, 40 bales wool, Nursey Vithuldass; 92 bales wools Jetha Pursotum; 38 cases olibanum, the S. A. and Co.; 680 bags wheat, Deesa Mooljee; 36 bales cotton, Narandass Rajaram; 107 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart Co.; 300 bales cotton, Grendon Tippet and Co.; 62 cases hingda, Ebram Hassum; 59 bales wool, Jaitha Vuria; 14 bales wool, F C. Nathabhoy; 100 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.; 200 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.
Rinaldo, s, 140 old iron, Johnson and Co.; 130 cwts. horns, Nensebhoy Gangjee; 2,700 bags wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR LONDON.

Good Hope, s, 250 cases olibanum, Mooljee Jeewjee; 11 bales hides, R. L. Southern and Co.; 200 bales hemp, Nuthoo Soonderjee; 11 cases fishmaws, Ludhabhoy Khakey; 2 packages tortoise shell, Ruzulbhoy Ali Reza; 167 cases olibanum, Ralli Brothers.
Timor, s, 53 bags wheat, Doosabhoy Merwanjee and Co.; 600 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.
Hindoostan, s, 52 packages silk, Rehmoobhoy Habibhboy.

FOR TRIESTE.

Tebe, s, 100 bales cotton, Lyon & Co.; 259 bales cotton and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

John Dixon, s, 6 cases mustakey, Naosebhoy Gangjee.

FOR NEW YORK.

Inspector, 1,160 bags linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Tebe, s, 50 bales cotton, Albert Kunkler and Co.

FOR HONGKONG

Mooltan, s, 50 bales twist, Doongersey Gangjee; 44 bales cotton, Khimchund Sittaldass; 82 bales cotton, Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy; 3 cases perfumery and 1 case silk, Mohomed Esmail and Co.; 50 bales twist, E. D. Sassoon.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH.

OFFICE—3rd Feb. 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 3rd Feb., 12-30 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 35 minutes.

Via Suez, 3rd Feb., 12-45 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 25 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 3rd Feb., 1-20 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 20 minutes.

Via Suez, 2nd Feb., 9-15 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 10 hours 29 minutes.

Latest date from China.

Via Singapore, 3rd Feb., 12-20 A.M. Time in transit, 1 hour 50 minutes.

Latest date from Austra'ia.

Via Singapore, 3rd Feb., 2-20 P.M. Time in transit, 8 hours 47 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 2nd to 8 P.M. of the 3rd February is as follows :—

	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	10 2	0 13
,, Galle	6 45	6 26
,, Kurrachee	0 51	0 4
,, Madras.....	0 33	0 1

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 2.

Worgan, Colonel, Inspector General of Ordnance, on duty, from Mhow.
Rennick, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on duty, from Erinpoora.

DEPARTURE—FEBRUARY 3.

Wall, Surgeon, Medical Department, on duty, to Ahmedabad.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, Jan 31.)

The Chief Commissioner is pleased to declare that the Court presided over by Mr H F Bartl-tt, Asst Comr, Damoh, shall be of the 4th Grade, having jurisdiction up to Rs 1,000.

Mr E C Nunn, Colr of Customs, Hoshangabad, rejoined from privilege leave and resumed charge of his duties, on the 19th instant, after noon.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr F L O'Callaghan, Ex Engr, and Mr J Y Davidson, Asst Engr, received and made over charge, respectively, of the Wurora Colliery Division, on the 17th current.

Mr H F Bartlett, Asst Comr, received charge of the Registrar's Office, Damoh District, from Mr D Sinclair, Extra-Asst Comr, on the 23rd Jany 1874.

Mr T Dyadale, Asst Comr, received charge of the Chanda Jail from Mr Ahfad Hussain, Extra Asst Comr, on the 21st Jan 1874.

MADRAS ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, January 23.)

The undermentioned Officers are directed to proceed to England in charge of Invalids &c., from the Madras Presidency, under orders to embark for England in the Troop Ship "Crocodile," on the 3rd of March 1874.

Capt Foster, Lieut Irvine, and Lieut Odell, 44th Foot, will accompany the men from the Station specified opposite their names, Kamptee, to Deolalee.

Capt Kane, 48th Foot, will accompany the men from the Stations specified opposite their names, Bellary, to Deolalee.

Lieut Mayeock 107th Foot, and Lieut Logan, 76th Foot, will accompany the men from the Stations, specified opposite their names Sunderabad, to Deolalee.

Capt Hooke, 45th Foot, will accompany the men from the Station specified opposite their names, Centre District Burmah, to embark at Beypore.

Lieut Williamson, 43rd Foot, will accompany the men from the Station specified opposite their names, Cannanore, to embark there.

2 Should it be necessary the Officer Commanding Centre District, will detail another Officer to accompany the Madras party to Beypore, under Command of Capt Hooke, on arrival at which station he will return to Madras on duty at the public expense.

3 The Officer Commanding Mysore Division will detail an Officer from Bangalore and Wellington to accompany the men proceeding from the stations to Beypore. On the completion of their duty they will return without delay to their respective stations on duty at the public expense.

With reference to G O G dated 17th instant, placing the services of Vety Surgn Sartin, at disposal of the Govt of India, Vety Surgn W S Adams, R A, is directed to join and do duty with F Baty 20th Regts R A, expected from Burmah about the 4th proximo, to proceed expeditiously at the public expense to Goolburga, in time to meet the Battery there and march with it to Secunderabad.

Capt J B Reid, Gr Mr 16th N I, on promotion to Genl duty Bellary at his own request.

Lieut F C, Maltby, S C from Offg Adjt 4th N I, to Quarter Master 16th N I, with effect from 20th proximo.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, Jan. 31.)

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE AND COMMERCE.

The services of Mr S R Sartin, Vet Surgn, attached to the 20th Regts, R A, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr E C Hawkes is appointed to the P W Department as an Asst Engr, 1st Grade, and posted to the Indus Valley (State) Railway.

Mr J B Braddon assumed charge of his duties as Offg Asst Controller in the Office of the Acct Genl, P W Department, on the 19th Jany 1874.

Mr H Dewar, Engineer Apprentice, Oudh, is promoted to Asst Engineer, 3rd Grade, with effect from the 1st Sept 1873.

Lieut Col L Russell, R E, assumed charge of the office of Chief Engr, Military Works, from Col A Taylor, C B, R E, on the 16th Jany 1874.

Mr P Duncan, Asst Engr, 3rd Grade, is transferred from the N.W Provinces to the Indus Valley (State) Railway.

Mr W H Maclaine, Ex Engr, Dinapoor Division, 2nd Circle, is transferred to the 5th Circle, Military Works.

Lieut J E Bradbent, R E, Asst Engr, 1st Grade, reports his arrival for duty in the 1st Circle on 20th Jany 1874, on which date he joined the Fort William Division.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The under-mentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Lieut Col (Brev Col) Henry Charles Adlam, Bl S C. For two years.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Lieut Col (Brev Col) Robert Unwin, Bl S C, Cantonment Mag, Bareilly, N-W Provinces,—For 16 months and 28 days.

Lieut Col Edward Hem Langmore, Bl S C, Comdt, 32rd (The Allahabad) Regt of N I,—For two years.

The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Capt Andrew Robert Loughnan, Bl SC, Bgd Maj Bareilly,—For two years.

Capt Stephen Beckett, Bl S C, Asst Political Agent and Supt, Bhawulpore, Punjab,—For two years.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe :—

Capt Thomas Herbert Lewin, Bl S C, Depy Comr, 3rd grade, Hill Tracts, Chittagong, offg in the 2nd grade,—For nine months, twenty-nine days on private affairs, and the remaining period of medical certificate.

The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Surgn Maj George Alder Watson, of the Medical Department, in medical charge, 19th Bengal Lancers,—for two years.

Surgn Maj William Eddowes, of the Medical Department, in medical charge, Erinpoorah Irregular Force,—for two years.

Surgn Maj Frederick George Constant, M.D., of the Medical Department, in medical charge, 12th Bengal Cavalry,—for one year eight months and twenty-four days.

Lieut-Col Alexander Ross Elliot Hutchinson, Bl S C, Resident 2nd Class, Political Agent, Gwalior, Offg Civil employ, Rajpootana Agency,—for eight months.

Lieut-Col George James Dalrymple Hay, Bl S C, Pay Master, Punjab Circle,—for two years.

The services of Surgn Maj P W Sutherland, of the Medical Department, in medical charge of the 11th N I, are placed at the disposal of the Home Department.

Lieut-Col (Brev Col) A C Plowden, Bl S C, 1st Assistant, 51st Department, is allowed leave of absence for one month, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it, to visit Bombay preparatory to proceeding on furlough to Europe on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Col Edward Dayot Watson, of Infantry,—for two months and 17 days.

INDUS VALLEY (STATE) RAILWAY.

With the sanction of the Govt of India, P W Department, a new division has been formed with effect from the 1st instant, to be designated the Sutlej River Conservancy Division, the head quarters of which will be at Adamwahan; the following officers are transferred to it from the Sutlej Bridge Division :—

Mr C Hyne, Ex Engr, 3rd Grade, in charge.
Mr E B Medley, Ex Engr, 4th Grade.

Mr J B Chalmers, Asst Engr, 1st Grade, Mehur Division, is granted one month's privilege and fifteen days' departmental leave, which effect from the date he may avail himself of it.

PUNJAB NORTHERN (STATE) RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the Govt of India, P W Department, Mr E N Homan, Store-keeper, 1st Grade, left the Punjab Northern (State) Railway, on transfer to the Neemuch (State) Railway, on the forenoon of the 21st Jany 1874.

Mr J Gordon, Ex Engr, 2nd Grade, is posted to the Chenab Section of the Punjab Northern (State) Railway from the forenoon of the 20th Oct 1873.

Mr J Gordon, Ex Engr, 2nd Grade, Chenab Section, is temporarily transferred to the Chief Engr's Office, Punjab Northern (State) Railway, with effect from the forenoon of the 19th Jany 1874.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail. closes.	After-packet.
United Kingdom	Feb. 9	... 5-30 P.M.	... 6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 6	... 11 A.M.	... 12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.	,, 13	... 11 A.M.	... 12 A.M.
Australian	,, 7	... 4-30 P.M.	No after packet
China	,, 10	... 4-30 P.M.	
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.....	,, 16	... 5-30 P.M.	... 6 30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every Monday during the fair season, and on Friday during the monsoon.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M. Letters presented for registration will be received between 2 and 4 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 5-30 P.M. to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M. up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows :—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas	Pies.	Revised Rate per ½ oz. Annas	Pies.
Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey ...	8	8	8	0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia.....	9	4	9	0

The next Overland Mail Steamer will leave Bombay as under :—
7 P.M.
Monday.....Feb. 9.

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi optional and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route, and conformin'ations conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

CHINA MAILS.

China Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follow :—
4 P.M.
Tuesday.....Feb. 10

Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the respective days.

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The next Australian Mail will leave as under :—
Saturday.....Feb. 7

In accordance with the above, Mails for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and the Australian Colonies will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 P.M.

Registered Letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the above dates.

MAURITIUS MAILS.

Mauritius and Reunion Mails *vis* Aden will be despatched with the Homeward Overland Mails leaving Bombay on the following dates :—

Regular date.	*Supplemental date.*
Monday .....Feb. 16	Monday .....Feb. 23.

It is not certain that the Supplemental Mails will catch the Steamer to Mauritius and Reunion, but they may.

POSTAGE ON LETTERS FOR ZANZIBAR.

Under a Treasury Warrant received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, the postage on letters for Zanzibar forwarded via Bombay to Aden by the Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company, and thence by the B. I. S. N. Company's Vessels, is increased from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

2. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

3. Letters forwarded by this route and by the continuation of the line to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and the Cape of Good Hope, will also be subject to an increase from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

4. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

5. Letters forwarded by this route can be registered only for Natal and the Cape of Good Hope, the registration fee being 4 annas per cover.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

Kurrachee and Persian Gulf steamers will leave as under :—
Friday .....Feb. 6 | Friday .....+Feb. 13.

Registered and ordinary Letters, as well as Book and Sample Packets and Parcels, can be posted up to 11 A.M. at the G. P. O., and late fee letters up to 1-30 on the day of departure of the Steamer, as above shown.

The latest hour for posting at Branch Post Offices is 10-30 A.M.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails which came into force from the 1st December and will continue so until further notice :—

MAILS.	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c.	After-Packet.	At Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussara, Agutpoora, Nasuck, Munmar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum; and those from Bhosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhosawul to Nagpore..	8 A.M.	9-30 A.M.	7-30 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Bhosawul only.	4 A.M.	5 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, the Deccan, S. M. Country and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	12 NOON.	12-30 A.M.	10-30 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona, Deccan, and S. M. Country.	7-30 A.M.	8 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	4 A.M.	6 A.M.	5 P.M. previous days.
For ditto in Southern Concan, i.e., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	6 A.M.	.....	5 P.M of previous day.

Registered letters and bangky parcels for despatch by all mail, will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M

LETTERS.—There are six deliveries in Bombay every day : at, 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 11-30 A.M., 12-30 P.M., 2 P.M., and 5 P.M. The inland post goes out at 8 A.M. for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar Central Provinces, Punjaub, N. W. Provinces, and Bengal, and all towns on the north-east line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, the Deccan, Southern Maratha country, and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor, at 12 and for Scinde, Kattiawar, and Cutch at 1 P.M.; for the South-Eastern line as far as Poona, 7.30 A.M The Overland Mail for England is despatched every Monday evening at 7 o'clock, and closes at 5-30 o'clock. Late packets are received, on payment of extra postage, up till 6-30 P.M. at Apollo Bunder Postage on inland letters not exceeding ½ tolah 2 annas, 1 tolah 1 anna, 1½ to 2 tolahs 2 annas, 2 tolahs 2 annas; on foreign letters not exceeding ½ ounce via Brindisi 8 annas, 1 ounce to 1½ via Southampton not exceeding ½ ounce 1 anna, 1 ounce to 1½ annas.

REVISED RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half Yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

TO SUBSCRIBERS UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum'.....	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

We have been led to introduce the Scale for Payment in arrear because of the very free interpretation which is generally given to "payment in advance." To secure the advantages of the Advance Scale, payment must be made by Annual Subscribers within two months of the beginning of their term of Subscription, by Half-yearly Subscribers within one month, Quarterly Subscribers within a fortnight, and Monthly Subscribers within a week.

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. TERACHEE & Co.'s, or Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Tuesdays the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

MR. A. MENIST,
OCULIST & OPTICIAN,
FROM
HOLLAND, & 42, BURTON CRESCENT,
LONDON,

BEGS to inform the public, he has not APPOINTED any AGENT

THE FAMINE IN BENGAL.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

MOZUFFERPORE, TIRHOOT, 30TH JAN.

I ARRIVED this morning at this place after a very tedious journey of about thirty-six miles from Bankipore. Wire and rail, and even proper road I have left behind me. I left Bankipore a little before 8 P.M., and reached this in time for breakfast in this wretched dâk bungalow, from whence I write, which is the only blot I have yet noticed in a tidy and pretty station. As I suddenly felt myself descending in my palanquin on leaving Bankipore, I became aware of my approaching the Ganges; and just then I heard the mellow tones of a distant gong strike the hour. We gradually descended for considerably more than a mile, when the steep bank of the river was reached, and I found myself placed bodily, palanquin and all, on a boat, which bore our whole party, sixteen palkee-bearers, my servant, myself, and the crew, slowly across the majestic river. It took quite an hour to cross. The Ganges is now pretty well at its lowest, but still there is a wonderful impressiveness about the great width of the sacred stream. Not a ripple was on the surface of the river, save those caused by our boat; not a sound was heard, save that of our oars dipping into the water. As we were quite in the centre of the stream, and as I was thinking of Heber's plaintive verses, whilst the misty moonlight only just revealed the banks on either side and made them seem thin streaks of faint-purple cloud in the northern and southern horizon, I saw a sight which rivetted my eyes. A sudden light blazed out in the neighbourhood of the constellation of Orion, and took its meteoric course directly overhead, and then faded away in the north-west. The meteor must have been a very large one, or it passed very near to me: for, though the moonlight was powerful, the shooting star appeared to be of quite twice the brilliance of Sirius, when that bright star is brightest. The sight was a very strange one,—the calm broad stream that almost seemed a sea, and the sudden gliding light crossing the heavens above, and then melting away into the mists overhanging that shore towards which I was being hurried. After I had passed over the Ganges came a few miles of palanquin travel; then the Gunduk, a stream only less imposing than the Ganges, had to be crossed; and then I entered the palanquin again, till Mozufferpore was reached. Hour after hour the bearers kept up their weird cry. Each presidency, and each part of each presidency, has, I noticed, adopted its own method of palanquin music. The method in vogue hereabouts is the most supremely ridiculous I have ever known. Often, when wishing to go off to sleep last night, the irrepressible inclination to laugh, which entered into me, kept me awake. One young fellow in front kept continually crying, in a thin, plaintive comical voice, what seemed to be "*Eight peas! Eight peas!*" whilst an old bearer behind responded in the gruffest and most tragical tones, "*Ba! Ba!*"

I must now make mention of one point to which I paid especial attention on the way. Bankipore, you know, lies beside the line of railway, and the road northward along which I travelled is the main artery of communication between it and the afflicted provinces. Well, in what condition is that road,—the road which brings up grain from the railroad to Tirhoot, and thence to Chumparun and the Terai in one direction, and Durbunga, Mudhobani, and Seetamurree in another? As for myself I may say that I never saw a much worse road,—not in the palmyra jungles of Tinnevelly, nor in the black-cotton districts of Central India, nor even in the most rugged districts of the western coast. It is all ruts and unevenness, thinly disguised by a coating of pulverized clay. I passed many a pair of strong bullocks groaning over it slowly and with difficulty dragging insignificant weights. The dust rose in clouds; and my palanquin bearers had often to dodge from side to side of the path to avoid the deeper of the ruts and holes. Ask any engineer here,—he will echo my tale. One R. E. officer was only an hour ago speaking about the Tirhoot roads to me, and he expressed his unfeigned surprize that "these provinces should have so long belonged to us, and yet we have not even done so much for them as to give them passable roads." Sir Richard Temple has, I hear, turned his especial attention to the state of these roads. I have met a D.P.W. officer only just appointed, whose especial duty it is to improve the road communication between Bankipore and the famine stricken districts. The gentleman's name has slipped my memory, but I remember his telling me, in the course of conversation, how difficult, if not impossible, a task he felt his to be. Poor Sir Richard—if all tales be true—had no idea of the state of the roads in Tirhoot, when he arrived, for, instead of travelling from Hajeepore to this place by palkee, he actually was driven here in a baroushe,—and fearful were the jolts in the journey thereof! However, his energy is simply indomitable. He stayed a very short time here, but hurried off with the Collector and others to Durbunga, where there is now a great feast. Feasting before fasting, marrying and giving in marriage before the flood of death inundates the land! The Rajah of Durbunga is only just fourteen, and he elected to be married on the 28th, and Sir Richard and the rest of the English big-wigs here were earnestly invited to come. After the greatest exertion they just reached the festival in time. I ought not to say the "marriage" of the Rajah, for the occasion of the festivities was rather the solemn public ratification of betrothal, which is one of the Hindoos' most cherished customs. I hear the Rajah is a very promising young lad. He will not take his bride home with the usual final marriage rites till he reaches his majority four years hence. By the way, I may mention that the young Rajah, who is certainly the wealthiest man anywhere hereabouts, possesses in Mozufferpore a magnificent residence, which I went to see just now. It is just such a house as a private English nobleman living in Tirhoot would desire to make his residence. It is painted green and white—its architecture modern, with just a touch of the oriental about it—and it is kept wonderfully clean and tidy throughout.

There is no doubt that Mozufferpore is one of the principal centres from which the surrounding famine will have to be dealt with. So I see with pleasure that it has been determined to bring a wire from Bankipore hither at once. The work is being rapidly proceeded with. The price of grain is rising steadily. I shall send you accurate statistics in my next letter.

The official world here is strangely moved. Why should there be all this fuss, cry the sleepier of the local magnates. Sir Richard's prodigious journeys have quite shaken up and turned inside out A, B, and C. A exclaims aghast, "Why can't they leave us alone; if there really is going to be a famine, which I don't believe, why can't we deal with it?" B is simply frightened out of his wits, and follows the cavalcade in breathless silence. C, also breathless by reason of the rapidity of his travel at Sir Richard's heels, mutters in a bewildered manner, "Two secretaries, too! Heavens! what can Sir Richard want with them? Bless me, what can there be to write about?" Everywhere I have been, I have received ready courtesy; but I fancy the name "Special" does not sound soothingly in some ears. And when I venture to hint that I am but the humble forerunner of, say, a score of great guns from England, there is a palpable heave of the chest, and a perceptible turn of the eyes heavenward.

31ST JANUARY.

I have news as grave as I venture to think it important. I shall place it first before you in outline, and then give my reasons for my conclusions, in detail. The news is this. Sir Richard Temple has already, in the very threshold of his visit to Durbunga, become so convinced of the reality of the famine, and the close approach of almost irremediable disaster, that he has taken immediate action of the most important kind. Already Patna is choked with grain for Tirhoot and the neighbouring provinces, and the land carriage is giving way beneath the stress. Enough carts and bullocks cannot be procured to pour in the grain sufficiently fast to relieve Durbunga. The famine, especially in parts of Seetamurree, is hastening on with fearful rapidity. So the base of operations is to be immediately removed, in part at least, to Monghyr. Patna will still be a great depôt, but Monghyr will probably be still more used for the storage of grain previous to transport. Grain is at once to be thrown by rail into Monghyr station, thence sent to Higher Ghaut, *and from thence a tramway is at once to be constructed right to Durbunga*, a length of, I believe, about twenty-four miles. Sir Richard Temple has, with exertions which would kill most men of his years, rushed over the ground where the tramway is to be laid, together with Mr. Stevens, the Executive Engineer to the Durbunga Raj Court of Wards, and orders have been given that not a day is to be lost in the construction of the tramway.

This news strikes me as sad in many respects,—sad in that famine is assuming such a real character, sad in that such sudden and emergent measures of relief have been palpably rendered necessary by previous procrastination or ignorance of the real nature of affairs. A tramway has, as far as I am aware, never been known to be used as a relief-work in times of famine before. That Sir Richard has hit upon this novel expedient, is most creditable to him. That such an expedient has to be adopted proves one of two things, either that the existing roads are nigh worthless, or that the means of communication, carts, bullocks, &c., are utterly insufficient to be relied upon in the present emergency. It is indeed well that Sir Richard has even now arrived in the famine-affected districts. There is great danger—in many ways a secret one—affecting these parts which will be brought forcibly to Sir Richard's notice. To this I would specially draw your editorial attention. I am here, at the centre of sources of information both from the north-east and north-west from along the whole belt of the famine-stricken country. Every day I meet men who have something to say for themselves on the subject; and there are few of them who are not aware of the special danger I allude to—though many try to make light of it. However, when you get a man of the right sort,—an unbiassed Tirhoot planter of long experience, or an experienced official with a knowledge of the country as it was in '66,—men who in the last famine have had to pull dead bodies from under the hedges to bury them in the adjoining ditch, or from the four corners of the fields to bury them in a pit conveniently dug in the middle,—who have contrasted for themselves the season-signs of then with those of *now*,—who are not alarmists, nor over-timid, nor reckless in their speech;—from such men you will hear language which will shock and startle you beyond measure, and you will listen to statements which at once intuitively strike you as probably being the hidden springs which have prompted Sir George Campbell to suggest, intreat, and earnesly supplicate the Viceroy to stop exportation. The language I myself have heard to-day, used by one of those experienced men I have described, has, I confess, had a most deep and painful impression upon me. Basing his statement on reasons I shall give hereafter, he spoke in a grave matter-of-fact way of the *certain* death of thousands of human beings, and even of tens and hundreds of thousands, in May and June, *if the exportation to Nepaul were not immediately and entirely repressed.*

Here you have the pith of the whole matter. The country hereabouts is affirmed and reiterated to be a vast sieve whenever there is severe scarcity in Nepaul. From the whole of Behar—especially from the northern division in prosperous times, when the rice crops of Tirhoot have been heavy, and the rubbee of the lands south of the Ganges have prospered, even if Nepaul, lying as it does under the beautiful baleful shadow of the Himalayas, has only suffered but slightly from frost or lack of rain, the rice merchants of these parts buy up the cheap grain of British India and send it northwards across the Terai and over the passes, and pour it down on the valleys beyond. But from all accounts, and accounts from the best sources, the scarcity just now in Nepaul is something very abnormally serious indeed. Exportation from Nepaul has been stopped by the wise Government of that province. Is there no importation of grain into Nepaul? If my memory serves me right, I said in my last letter that there was no Nepaul importation; but this had been carefully impressed on my mind by a Bankipore official, who, though doubtless he believed what he said, I now find is wrong. There already *is* exportation from Northern Behar to Nepaul. The merchants are everywhere quietly buying up grain, determined to turn an "honest penny" in their own way. The faster we pour in grain into Northern Behar by rail, or road, or tramway, the faster will quite half of it pass into Nepaul! How are the Government going to meet this alarming difficulty? Mind, I am not advocating the prohibition of exportation from Calcutta sea wards. That is a matter on which, I confess, my mind is not made up. But I do advocate the stoppage of exportation to Nepaul. A cordon of police should at once be stretched along the north of the Terai in such places as is necessary. When the danger arising from the exportation of our grain to Nepaul by local merchants was mentioned by me to one with whom I was conversing a short time ago, he said he believed the Government intended in Durbunga to make the experiment of refusing to sell more than a rupee's worth of grain to any single individual. As if the cunning Bunnias or merchants could not, if they wished, have a cart standing a little way distant from the grain-depot, and send dozens of coolies, each with his rupee, to make up the rice-load he required? But some say there is no exportation of grain to Nepaul. Several who know the Terai personally tell me that Nepaul is even now actively importing rice, and that ignorance is at the bottom of the contrary assertion.

In the face of such a state of affairs, what is to be done? Shall we hesitate to imitate the policy of Nepaul itself? Of course one cannot help being saddened at the thought of the famishing millions there; but we must do our own duty, and leave other Governments to do theirs. In any case, even if the exportation to Nepaul be put a stop to, men tell me we are certain to have actual, and perhaps widespread, mortality from famine, especially in parts of Seetamurree and Madhobani and the lonelier villages of the Terai. There *appears* to have been most culpable delay on the part of Government. What is being done now should have been done in November and December. The rice crop had *totally* failed, as I mentioned before. On this crop the whole population *entirely* depended. And yet even the roads to the interior of these stricken districts were not thoroughly looked to. We are now, it is true, pouring in grain at a very rapid rate. Every nerve is stretched by Government to expend the "nine stiches" now, which "one stich in time" would have saved long ago. But many old heads hereabouts fear, and indeed actually affirm, that we are too late to do all we should:—that in any case we shall have severe loss of life in certain parts of Northern Behar. The grain, as it is pushed northwards, will become exhausted on the way; the further from the centre of operations the waggon-trains of food proceed, the more liable they are to breakdowns; water is scarce in parts for the cattle; remote villages there are difficult of access, from which the strong may escape to the food-depots, but in which the weak and sick are too likely to die. I may mention one thing, which after very careful enquiries I believe to be a fact, namely, there have been no cases of death from starvation as yet. A report got abroad that there had been two such cases in the Seetamurree district: but further investigation has proved that those who died had succumbed to disease, not starvation. Great care should be taken not to spread alarming reports of an unfounded nature about provinces where, next to famine we fear panic most. If people in dense masses, with no more accurate guide than rumour to lead them, get it into their heads that all round them deaths from starvation are taking place, there is liable to be a regular stampede even from districts so comparatively well-off that those inhabiting them could do nothing better than remain quietly in them. People in India are apt to imagine vain things, just as of old in the days of the Psalmist the Hebrews were; and it should be remembered by zealous officials (some of whom are, I hear, now on the alert to pick up the "first interesting case of downright starvation") that just as there is acknowledged to be a disease called fear cholera which has killed its thousands, so the sudden groundless alarm of immediate famine has been known to be most disastrous in its effects. The unexpected influx of large masses of people impelled all of a sudden to Government centres of food-supply, before the food-supply of the country evacuated by them has been exhausted, is likely to clog official action, and utterly mar its effects.

No rain as yet. The wind is high and chill; nearly every new arrival in these parts has caught a heavy cold. The sky is scarcely ever clear of a thin leaden film of cloud mist through which the sun shines with a dull white glare. In the immediate neighbourhood of Mozufferpore, the land is well cultivated; but a few miles beyond I have noticed the country is much parched. As the post is leaving, I must now close a shorter letter than I intended to write. I trust that it will be remembered that, although I have felt it to be my duty to repeat grave statements made by experienced men in the actual locality of the famine, I only desire the reader to weigh and consider them and not to rush to hasty conclusions; and certainly my sincere *hope* is,—whatever way my convictions are now turning,—that the tardy action of Government has not been dangerous procrastination but wisely deliberate delay, and that India will safely, without the loss of a life, ride over the waves which now so ominously threaten her.

THE BANGALORE CAMP OF EXERCISE.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

KISTNARAJAPURA, 30TH JANUARY.

It's an ill wind blows nobody good, and this morning, when every one else was making up their minds for a great stiff wind up, the Army Semagraph people had only to look out at the dense fog, take another turn in the blankets, and say that their turn of the Camp of Exercise was finished, for a more dense, dismal dawn never gladdened the eyes of a Londoner in December: fog was not even a name for it, but a genuine Scotch mist in India, gathering on the barrels of the rifles and guns, on the scabbards of the swords like a cold sweat, and frosting the whiskers of the bearded warriors to an extent which give them quite a venerable appearance. Through the thick clouds came sounds of martial music loud and strong. As the sun rose and rifts occurred at intervals regiments might be descried, some moving, others standing to give them passage, and all wending their way to the grand parade ground, which, as soon as daylight had fairly gained supremacy, was lined with battalion after battalion drawn up in line of quarter columns, behind them the artillery, and in the third line the cavalry, all facing the saluting point. A few minutes before 8 o'clock Major-General Blake rode past, attended by a small escort of H. M.'s 16th Lancers, and precisely as the hour arrived a salute betokened the arrival of His Excellency Sir Frederick Haines, Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army. His Excellency immediately rode down the front of the line from right to left, passed round, and from left to right of the artillery, then to the cavalry, down the front and up between the ranks, wheeled round, and took up his position, surrounded by his staff, and backed by an enormous crowd of spectators, though not so large a concourse as on the occasion of the review last week by Lord Napier of Magdala; conveyances being represented by a score or so of carriages and three or four elephants with howdahs, the remaining spectators being mostly natives on foot. "March past" commenced, cavalry and artillery at a walk (perfect), Mysore Sillidar Horse a trifle irregularly perhaps; then infantry by brigades, in columns of double companies, not nearly so well done as on the previous occasion. This was in a great measure the fault of the bands, none of whom seemed inclined to cease playing when their division had got past; and as the succeeding brigade could not possibly step to two bands clashing away at one time, the result was good dressing but uneven marching. When all had got past the infantry countermarched and came back again in mass of columns in quick time; the cavalry and artillery at trot and gallop; then, resuming the first formation, all advanced a short distance in line; general salute, commanding officers to the front for a few minutes, and the last manœuvre of the Bangalore Camp of Exercise was at an end. In this evening's orders His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief passed an encomium on the successful termination of the proceedings, and thanking all ranks for their zeal, efficiency, discipline, and uniform good conduct, desiring officers commanding corps to make the same known to the men under their command. The remarks of Lord Napier of Magdala, Commander-in-Chief in India, have not yet been promulgated. It is probable, however, that His Lordship's opinion may be circulated in a few days. It is much to be regretted that Lord Hobart did not visit the Camp, as it is certain his appearance was confidently looked for this morning, if not before; and, considering the opposition shown towards the sanction of the necessary expenditure when the scheme was first proposed—rumour stating that the Camp never would have been authorised save for the strenuous exertions of the military element in Council—the absence of His Lordship throughout serves to give colour to the report about "disagreements" in "high quarters."

Nothing further has transpired with reference to the trial of Gunner Moloney for wilful murder. It seems almost a pity that the giving of a salutary lesson to the army should have been lost, and that the boasted rigour of martial law cannot even accelerate its pace when required. In the olden times a man was executed for a trifling theft, and on the spot too; now-a-days mercy is carried to an almost sickening extent, and the man who commits a pitiless, uncalled for crime, is treated as an object of the greatest care and solicitude.

To-morow morning the Camp will begin to disappear, and there will be very little more to chronicle except the movements of the various corps. However, you may expect another letter before I take my departure, for, truth to say, I feel somewhat loath to leave it: the quiet, rough and ready life has been so pleasant after a long sojourn in "big" cities, and the inevitable "liver" is a thing never to be even thought of amongst these breezy heights.

THE CLAIMS OF THE BOMBAY CIVIL SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It will possibly be in the recollection of your readers that some time ago the civilians of the N.W. Provinces petitioned regarding the slowness of promotion, one point of which was the recent transfer of Mr. Barstow to the Political Agency of Bhopal, thus giving a step to his juniors who for long wanted a rise.

It is a pity that the Bombay Government cannot follow the example set it by Calcutta, in conserving the just claims of a service to which India is so much indebted, and to enter which so great an effort of intellectual capacity is required, for they have just appointed to an Acting Collectorship in Sind—the permanent salary of which is Rs. 2,000 a month—an uncovenanted servant, when I am quite sure there are many young and able civilians in every respect qualified for the post.

I must explain it has been the practice hitherto to give these posts either to military men or uncovenanted civilians. Messrs. Down, Kemball, Inverarity (George), of the Civil Service, with other civilians have been Collectors in Sind, but this is the first instance, I believe, where an uncovenanted servant has been appointed a Collector; and it is one the Civil Service (if they value their interests) should not allow to pass without question or protest.

It has, I think, been the reproach of the present administration of Sind that they have neglected the covenanted services, and inclined more to bestow patronage on uncovenanted gentlemen, the friends or relations of some of those who have been long in office there. The acts of a public administration are fair subjects of comment, and, unless young civilians do not care about posts worth Rs. 2,000 per mensem, they had better make a stand in defence of their service.

30th January. FAIR PLAY.

BOMBAY.

CHEAP ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

WITH a view to create a system of advertising which, though very successful in England, is still quite undeveloped in India, we propose to publish in future, *at low rates for cash payments*, short advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as small sales, business cards, situations wanted or servants required, houses or lodgings to let, changes of residence, articles lost or found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines.....Rs. 1
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0 8 as. each.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No advertisement will be inserted for less than one rupee, and payment must in all cases be made in cash.

BARODA.—A correspondent states that Mr. Dadabahi Naoroji is at present engaged in opening a High Court, Small Causes Court, and other establishments at Baroda, for which he had asked the sanction of H. E. the Governor.

ARRIVAL OF A SIRDAR.—The Sirdar of Kuranwar arrived here on Sunday with about forty armed followers, and took up his residence temporarily in the bungalow of Mr. Framjee Dorabjee, Gowala Tank Road.

THEFT ON BOARD-SHIP.—A Mahomedan named Emambux Allybux was sentenced by the Senior Magistrate yesterday to a month's rigorous imprisonment, on a charge of stealing a quantity of linen, part cargo of the British ship Corinna.

ASSAULT.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Shaik Chand Shaik Allum and two others were charged with assaulting one Murabux Heelabibux, and were on conviction fined Rs. 19 each, with the alternative of a month's rigorous imprisonment.

THE PAMPHLET ON "AIR AND WATER."—Mr. Pedder, the Municipal Commissioner, has subscribed for 200 copies of Dr. K. R. Vicoojee's Gujerathee pamphlet on "Air and Water." It is written in simple language, and the facts which it contains are extremely useful and interesting.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Yesterday one Ebrahim Ismael reported to the police that on the previous night his servant had absconded, taking with him ornaments valued at Rs. 250, and a currency note for Rs. 100. A search is being made by the police for the accused.

TRESPASS.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before the Senior Magistrate, one Narayen Goodapa was charged with committing trespass, in having destroyed a tree planted at Colaba by the Royal Artillery. The man admitted the offence and was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

A VAGRANT.—Charles Henry Malvery, a European, who was forwarded from Kurrachee, was yesterday charged before the Senior Magistrate with being a vagrant and wandering about without any visible means of subsistence. He was sent to the Government Workhouse attached to the House of Correction.

THE REVENUE JURISDICTION BILL.—A vernacular newspaper denounces in strong terms the Revenue Jurisdiction Bill as an undeserved slur cast on the civil courts of this country. The writer believes that the Bombay High Court will send a dignified protest against this attempt to encroach on its jurisdiction.

WE regret to announce the death, which took place yesterday, of Mr. Mobeijeebhoy Bapoojee Visajee, Asst. Commissioner of Customs, Bombay. He was a Justice of the Peace and was a member of the old and once powerful Visajee family. For his affability and good nature, he was very much liked by those who knew him.

DANGER OF LOADING CHILDREN WITH ORNAMENTS.—A man named Bapoo Thunboo reported to the police on Monday the theft of certain ornaments from the person of his child, who, he says, was enticed away from his residence at Oomercarry, and subsequently was found on the Falkland Road, minus the ornaments. Enquiries are being instituted into the matter.

BARODA AFFAIRS.—A Surat correspondent informs us that the Resident at Baroda still receives petitions daily in which the Gaekwar's ryots and others complain of their grievances. The correspondent further states that it is commonly reported at Surat that Mr. Hope is to be Revenue Commissioner, and he is considered to be the fittest man for the post.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Town Band at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening:—

March	Allemande	Fiory.
Quadrille	Ungoarezer	S. L. R.
Aria	Rigoletto	Verdi.
Waltz	Sylvia	Godfrey.
Potpourri	Giovanno di Arco	Verdi.
Galop	Harum Scarum	

G.D SAVE THE QUEEN.

GUJERATHEE TRANSLATIONS OF THE EVIDENCE AND OTHER ACTS.—The local Government have asked the District Judge of Surat to report in detail the defects in the Gujerathee translations of the Evidence, Limitation, and other principal Acts now in force in the Bombay Presidency. It is stated that the Judge has entrusted the work to Rao Bahadhur Mukoondrai Munirai, Subordinate Judge, Khan Bahadhur Burjorjee Eduljee Mody, Subordinate Judge, and Madhuvachram Bulwuchram, a vakeel of the High Court.

A GANG OF THIEVES.—On Sunday night a gang of thieves appeared to have entered the cook-room of Mr. Soden, who resides on the Parel Government Gate Road, and from thence removed four boxes belonging to his servants to the front compound. Three of the boxes were opened by false keys, and others were broken open, and the following articles extracted:—One currency note for Rs. 10, one gold chain, valued at Rs. 30, a silver watch and chain valued at Rs. 18, and one rupee in silver. They then proceeded to the meat-safe and helped themselves to the remnant of a roast turkey, mutton chops, &c., the remains of the Sunday dinner, and afterwards made themselves scarce, leaving the place in a confused state. The police are on the look-out for the marauders.

THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB.—On Saturday last the Grant Road Theatre presented a very pleasing sight. The compound and approaches were brilliantly illuminated, and the inside was tastefully decorated. H. H. the Maharaja Holkar, G. C. S. I., with his Ranees and suite, arrived at 8-40 P.M., and was welcomed by a respectable audience. A rich sword was presented by the proprietor to His Highness, who received it with great courtesy. The play of Noorjehan was gone through with considerable spirit, and His Highness was so delighted with it that he waited to see the end of it. Yesterday His Highness sent for Mr. Nazir and before his assembled courtiers and other visitors presented him with a pair of rich shawls embroidered in gold, and thanked him for the warm reception given him. The same programme is to be repeated to-night, when we trust there will be a full house.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE S.S. AMOY, 814 tons, Captain T. Smith, sailed yesterday in ballast for Saigon.

THE S.S. SOUTH TYNE, 985 tons, Captain G. Hallett, sailed yesterday for Liverpool via the Suez Canal with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Noal and twenty-three deck passengers.

THE SHIP J. P. SMITH, 766 tons, Captain C. H. Williams, arrived in harbour on the 2nd instant from Liverpool (September 25th), with a cargo of 1,081 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Mr. Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.

THE PAVVOY ESTATE OF THE LATE FRAMJEE COWASJEE BANAJEE.

MITHIBAEE AND OTHERS V. PESTONJEE FRAMJEE AND ANOTHER.

AT the High Court on Monday last, Mr. Justice Bayley gave his decision on a motion which had been made before his Lordship in connection with the above suit.

His Lordship, in giving judgment, said that it appeared that in February 1857 Framjee Cowasjee, a well-known Parsee merchant of Bombay, died, leaving three sons and three daughters. He had made a will in July 1828 and a codicil in 1851, but it being found that the provisions he had made were defective, and a dispute having arisen on the 24th of May 1851, an agreement was entered into by the parties settling the shares which it was agreed they should take in his property, and making provision for the taking out by Fatmabai, the testator's widow, the probate of the will, and arranging that Mr. Cowasjee Nusserwanjee Cama should act as manager of the estate and pay off the heavy incumbrances which existed, the testator having died deeply in debt. Mr. Cama managed for several years, until the death of Fatmabai in 1858. Thereupon, the two executors, the two younger sons, Pestonjee and Nanabhoy, applied for and obtained probate of the will of the father. These two defendants managed the estate from 1858 till the present suit was filed, but their management appeared not to have given satisfaction. Accordingly, on the 5th of December 1870, the present suit was filed. It was a suit praying for the administration of the estate of the testator, that the rights and interests of the various parties to the agreement of May 1851, might be declared, and that such immoveable property of the estate as was unsold might be sold, and that the defendants Pestonjee and Nanabhoy might be directed to account for all the money received by them from the estate, or that should have been received but for wilful neglect, also that a receiver might be appointed for the estate, that the share of Fatmabai might be distributed, and that provision might be made for Mithibace, the widow of the testator's eldest son, Jehangeer. The testator's property consisted chiefly of a bungalow at Mazagon, and a large piece of ground, holding eight villages at Salsette, called the Pavvoy estate. The testator appeared to have been charitably disposed during his life-time, and in company with two other persons erected a fire-temple, and set apart property for the purpose of maintaining it, and also executed an agreement between himself and the then existing East India Company, by which the Moogbhat oart, as it was called, was saddled with certain tanks for providing water in two tanks for the benefit of the inhabitants of that locality, and the Pavvoy estate was to be charged with any deficiency which might arise in carrying out these provisions. The trusts of these properties had been executed by the testator, and they were provided for in the family agreement of 1851, the twelfth clause stating that the trust deeds which shad been executed should remain in force. Now it was no part of the present suit to have the administration of either the oart or the fire-temple affected. Had that been attempted the Advocate-General would have had to be made a party to the suit. The suit came on for hearing in February 1872, and after it had lasted three or four days, it was suggested that the parties should come to an arrangement among themselves, and shortly after a consent decree was passed. By this decree it was declared that Mithibace, as the successor of Jehangeer, and the plaintiff and the various parties interested should share the estate of Framjee Cowasjee as distributed under the agreement of May 1851, and the Court declared that the agreement was to be a binding and valid one between the parties. It was ordered that Pestonjee and Nanabhoy, the two younger sons of the testator, should give an account of the money which came into their hands during their management of the estate, or should have come into their hands, but for their wilful neglect, and that they should give to the Court all books or accounts connected with the estate in their possession, and that Mr. Gamble should be appointed receiver. On the 4th of December last the plaintiff obtained a rule calling on the receiver to show case why the sale of the produce of the Pavvoy estate, including the timber, should not be set aside, and why a receiver should not be appointed to the oart: a copy of rule to be served on Pestonjee and Nanabhoy. On the 17th of this month and for few days after came was shown at considerable length. From the affidavit of the receiver it appeared that in the year previous to the one in question the nett profits of the Pavvoy estate were Rs.11,091. This year it was advertised that tenders would be accepted for the whole produce of the estate, including timber, and the highest offer made was that of Gunput for Rs. 16,700. It was remarkable that the notice did not provide to give to the lessee the right of cutting timber, but Mr. Gamble said that thought the word timber was omitted from the advertisement, it was well known that it was meant to be included. It seemed to have escaped everyone that the right of cutting timber gave Gunput the right to cut down the whole of the timber on the estate, which consisted of 16,000 large trees and 22,000 small ones, including those not worth cutting. The right was one which ought not to have been given for a single moment. His Lordship then went at some length over the arguments put forward by counsel and the cases which had been cited. In conclusion, he said that with regard to the first part of the application he would allow his order restraining the defendant from cutting the timber on the Pavvoy estate to stand until further order of the Court. With regard to the second part, it was no part of this suit to interfere with the oart: it was therefore discharged. As to the third portion, why the receiver should not call upon Pestonjee and Nanabhoy to deposit with him all the books, &c., of the estate, this was discharged for the same reason as the last; the only part of the application left was that calling on the receiver to show cause why he should not call upon Pestonjee and Nanabhoy to deposit with him all the original agreements relating to the sale of the produce on the estate during their respective managements. This, Mr. Gamble said, they had already done. So this part of the application also was discharged. Costs of all parties who appeared on this rule to come out of the estate and to be taxed as between attorney and client.

HIGH COURT DECREES.

AT the High Court yesterday, the following short causes were heard before Mr. Justice Pinhey:—

CHOONILAL BELASILAL V. CHOONILAL ROOPRAM.

Mr. Webb, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, on behalf of the plaintiff, asked for a postponement on the ground that the parties were likely to come to an amicable settlement. The case was accordingly postponed.

EDULJEE BURJORJEE POCHA V. NUSSERWANJEE BYRAMJEE.

Mr. Deshmookh, instructed by Messrs. Sbapurjee and Thakurdas appeared for the plaintiff; the defendant appeared in person. Defendant had paid Rs. 550 on account of money due by him and now consented to a decree for the balance. The Court gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 618 with interest on the sum at 9 per cent. from this date till date of payment, execution of the decree stayed, with plaintiff's consents until the 13th April next.

MAHOMED KHAN GUFFOORKHAN V. BAGHODA BALLAJEE AND OTHERS.

The parties appeared in person. Defendants denied the claim. As there were no translations of the documents relied upon, as required by the code, his Lordship allowed the plaintiff to withdraw the suit.

THE following cases were disposed of by Mr. Justice Marriott:—

TULLOKCHUND HOOKUMCHUND V. LALLA JAIDOYAL.

Mr. Gill, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Budroodin, instructed by Mr. Khunderow, for the defendant. The suit was brought to recover Rs. 2,700 on an adjusted account. Mr. Budroodin applied that the case be transferred to the long-cause list; and, in case this application was not granted, for a reasonable postponement. After some discussion, the case was postponed for three months, and a commission was directed to issue to Hyderabad, returnable forthwith, for the examination of defendant and his witnesses. Plaintiff to join in the commission; and defendant to pay plaintiff's costs.

ROOPCHUND JAIRAMDAS V. ISSURDAS MOTIRAM.

On the application of Mr Budroodin for the plaintiff, the case, which has been referred to arbitration, was postponed until the 28th April next.

THE AGRA BANK V. JUGGA LUDHA AND OTHERS.

Mr. Taylor, instructed by Messrs. Manisty, Fletcher, and Smith, appeared for the plaintiffs, who claimed Rs. 14,066 due on redrafts in respect of consignments of wool made to England by the defendants. His Lordship gave a decree for plaintiffs for Rs. 14,066 with interest at 9 per cent from 10th October 1873 up to date, costs, and integest at 6 per cent. on the judgment.

SULLEMAN LUTIFF V. JANARDHUN MANIKJEE.

Mr. Budroodin, instructed by Messrs. Tyabjee and Savani, appeared for the plaintiff. The suit was brought to recover Rs. 1,378, the balance due on an adjusted account. The Court gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 1,378, with interest at 9 per cent. from 1st February 1873 up to date, costs, and interest on the judgment at 6 per cent.

THE FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

YESTERDAY at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, the following case was heard before Sir Charles Sargent and a special jury:—

Nusserwanjee Byramjee and Cowasjee Bazonjee were charged with having on the 29th of November last murdered one Dhunbai, a Parsee woman. Both prisoners pleaded not guilty.

The Advocate-General with Mr. Ferguson appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Telang defended the prisoners.

In stating the case to the jury the Advocate-General said the unfortunate woman Dhunbai, who was murdered on the 29th November, was the daughter of a Parsee cook, and resided in a house in Cowasjee Patell Street within the Fort. On the day on which the murder took place the landlord of the house had a wedding, to which all the inmates of the house in Cowasjee Patell Street were invited, and the father of Dhunbai was employed to cook the dinner. He left the house early and was absent the whole day, and didn't return till about one o'clock the following morning. All the other inmates of the house, except Dhunbai and two children, went to the wedding. At sunset, therefore, no one was left in the house except this woman. But one of the inmates, a teacher named Hormusjee Bhimjee, came back a little earlier than the others. He didn't go to his own room, which was at the back of the house, but lay down on a cot near the front door. The jury would hear from him that there were certain circumstances which struck his attention at that time, one being that instead of the door being fastened as usual from the inside it was fastened from the outside by a chain which passed over a staple on the lintel of the door-way. He also noticed a light burning in the room of the deceased woman, and he, either from these indications or others, instead of going to his own room, remained in the front part of the house, lying there on a cot till the other inmates of the house returned. Among those that first returned was the old cook, and he immediately went to his daughter's room and found her missing and the floor and various articles of furniture covered with blood. The two children were lying asleep on their cots, and by the sidedoor he was able to trace the direction in which his daughter's body had been carried. At the back of the house is a small court-yard, and in it was a well. The traces of blood continued from the room where the unfortunate woman was in the habit of sleeping to this well. The well was twenty-five feet deep to the water's edge. Drags were used, and a body was produced from the well which was found to be the body of Dhunbai. It appeared that severe blows had been inflicted on her, and the jury would hear from the evidence of Dr. Sidney Smith that from the appearance of these wounds the woman was either insensible or dead when cast into the well. After this he thought the jury would have no doubt that while every one was absent this woman was foully murdered. But there was another point which he would have to mention before stating the circumstances which brought home the crime to the prisoners. In the room was a large chest in which Dhunbai's father used to keep his property, and when he left in the morning it was secured with a padlock and contained ornaments and clothes, and bank-notes of the value of Rs. 500. On his return he examined the box and found the staple had been wrenched off, and the ornaments and money and part of the clothes removed. It was clear, therefore that the persons who had committed the murder had also committed robbery. In one sense, perhaps, it is well for the ends of justice that this was so, for it was this that enabled the connection to be traced between the prisoners and the crime. The first prisoner was a cook like the father-in-law of Dhunbai, and had frequently been employed by Dhunbai to cook, and was in the habit of coming to the house. On the day the murder was committed he was seen in the house, and not very long before the murder was committed he was seen talking to Dhunbai, and he was the last person whom there was any evidence of her being seen talking to before her death. His knew that she was alone. He (Mr. Scoble) would now proceed to trace, according to the evidence, his acts from the time he was seen talking to her till he was apprehended by the police. According to the evidence of one of the witnesses examined before the coroner, but not before the magistrate, the second prisoner was a man employed at Hormusjee Bomanjee's agiary. In the evening in question the first prisoner came and called him, and they both went away together. They were next seen at the house of Cowasjee, or rather that of his kept mistress Tai. They then left the house and returned again, and after that they went to the house of one Dorabjee, and to him they proposed to dispose of some of the anklets which the father of Dhunbai would tell them were his. It was noticed that the clothes they then wore were spattered with blood. The prisoners appeared to have washed their clothes, for when arrested they were found to be damp, but in spite of them chemical analysis showed the spots found upon them to be blood. The next thing known was that the prisoner Cowasjee went back to the agiary. When asked why he had been away so long he didn

posed that the condition of the country would have been such as to require the early assembly of a Central Relief Committee at Calcutta, and our intention was to request the Committee, when constituted, to undertake the purchase of such grain as might be required for gratuitous distribution. As, however, it was not considered desirable to constitute the Central Relief Committee so soon, we took steps to provide supplies of food not only for the labourers employed upon public works, but also for such other relief operations as may be found necessary.

11. In order that no time might be lost in laying down supplies in those districts which are situated furthest from the railroads and rivers, we authorised the Government of Bengal to purchase supplies in the first instance, but subsequently we have considered it desirable to take upon ourselves the main provision of supplies.

12. We will now state shortly the extent of the operations of Government.

The Government of Bengal have purchased 50,341 tons of food-grains.

The purchases and arrangements of the Government of India have been as follows :—

	Tons.
Received in Calcutta up to present date	47,000
Arranged for and expected to be received in the next three months, say to the middle of May ...	244,500
Total ...	291,500

The total provision of food-grains for which arrangements have been made up to the middle of May amount, therefore, to about 342,000 tons. This is exclusive of considerable quantities bought by the Court of Wards, and by planters, zemindars, and others with funds advanced by Government.

13. Having thus informed your Grace of our arrangements up to the present time, we will add a few remarks to show by what calculations we have been guided. We have not looked upon the prospects of the food supplies as indicating a probability that there will be a deficiency in the general food supply of Bengal which cannot be met from the resources which are obtainable by the trade from other parts of India ; and nothing has occurred since the first intimation of the failure of the rice crop to lead us to entertain a different opinion.

14. Prices, no doubt, may be expected to rise to a high rate, and the rise must bring with it severe distress to a great number of people. The measures contemplated by Government are that the distress, wherever it may arise, should be dealt with by relief works for the able-bodied, and by gratuitous relief for those who are unable to work, as well as for certain exceptional classes ; but we have always endeavoured to avoid giving any impression that we could undertake the general supply and distribution of food. Such an undertaking on the part of Government is, in our opinion, an impossible task when the food-supply of so vast a population is involved ; while to have made the attempt would have paralyzed the exertions of the private traders, who in India, so far as inland trade is concerned, are numerous, and for the most part active and enterprizing, and upon whom the main dependence of the country must always be placed.

15. We had, therefore, to calculate, from the best materials at our command, the probable number of persons who might require assistance from the State. The total population of the districts threatened by the drought was estimated at twenty-five millions. The largest number of people who, upon former occasions, have been found to come upon relief works, or upon the charitable relief dispensed by Relief Committees and others, is ten per cent. of the population of the most distressed tracts of country. We applied that proportion to the whole population of the districts threatened by the drought, and estimated that it would be possible that we should have to provide for the subsistence of 2½ millions of persons for a period of seven months. The food for that number, at the rate of one pound of rice per head a day, gave a requirement of about 240,000 tons of grain.

16. We thought, moreover, that it would be desirable to have in reserve a further quantity of grain, and we have, therefore, secured a supply of 100,000 tons in addition to the above estimate.

17. Such was the foundation upon which the measures of the Government were based ; and the demand and estimates sent to us by the Government of Bengal, and which, made independently, have strengthened our belief that the provision we have made will, so far as the supplies of food at the command of Government are concerned, be sufficient.

18. The first estimate forwarded to us by the Bengal Government was dated the 2nd December. The Lieutenant-Governor wished, as a preliminary measure, to have in the distressed districts or ready in depôts before the end of January 1874 a sufficient quantity of grain to supply five per cent. of the inhabitants of those districts for three months, and His Honor thought that we should probably then be in a position to prevent starvation and to alleviate keen distress wherever it might occur to the end of April 1874. Before that quantity was consumed, we should know how far the scarcity was likely to deepen into a severe famine, and the Government of India would be able to order as much more rice as might be considered necessary. The Lieutenant-Governor added that his preliminary estimate included all retirements for imperial and local relief works as well as for relief-houses. In a further letter upon the subject, dated the 11th December, the Lieutenant-Governor remarked that if the quantity which he had demanded were in hand by the end of January, we might be able to bring in much more food during the remaining months, and to distribute it before the rains set in ; but that we could hardly hope to distribute supplies beyond a total of 200,000 tons in the then distressed area by Government agency before the rainy season began. It was added that if distress should extend to, and Government grain be required in, Central and Western Bengal, a very much heavier amount might be distributed.

19. This first demand, which, in order to provide for a reserve, was put at 70,000 tons, was sanctioned, and has been obtained by the Government of Bengal and the Government of India well within the time mentioned.

20. On the 5th of January the Government of Bengal submitted a further estimate. The Lieutenant-Governor considered that provision ought to be made, *first*, for the continual flow of food towards distant and inaccessible distressed tracts and, *secondly*, for a reserve of food for the districts nearer the seaboard, the railway, and the navigable rivers in case the supply should fail there. His Honor said that supplies received in Calcutta and dispatched in February, March, and April would reach the interior before the beginning of the rainy season, and that supplies despatched in May, June, and July might reach many districts before the new crop came in ; and he expressed a wish that 75,000 tons more of food-grains might be placed at his disposal, to be forwarded into the less accessible parts of the Patna, Bhaugulpore, and Rajshaye Divisions during the three months following the first of February. His Honor also considered that a reserve of 150,000 tons should be in possession of Government, and that it might be desirable to secure a further reserve of 75 000 tons in the months of May, and June, and July.

21. We informed the Government of Bengal at once that a further quantity of 75,000 tons would be placed at their disposal ; and your Grace will observe that the additional provision we have made amounts to nearly 200,000 tons up to the middle of May. We anticipate no difficulty in increasing our supplies still further if in the course of the next three months additional necessities should appear to us to require it.

22. We are satisfied that the East Indian and Eastern Bengal Railways can carry ample supplies of grain to their principal stations. Every exertion is being made by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and the local officers to organize sufficient transport arrangements to carry the grain up the country, but the local difficulties which have to be encountered are very great.

23. From the best calculations that we can make, the first cost of the supplies will amount to about three millions sterling—an expenditure which we have not hesitated to incur for the purpose of alleviating the effects of the calamity which with a large tract of country is threatened.

We have the honor to be,

My Lord Duke,

Your Grace's most obedient and humble servants,

(Signed) Northbrook.
" B. H. Ellis.
" H. W. Norman.
" E. Hobhouse.
" E. C. Bayley.

Minute by His Excellency the Viceroy.

When information was first received of the certainty that a portion of the winter rice crop would fail, the Government of Bengal recommended that—

"The export of rice to foreign countries from the Indian dominions should be stopped."

That recommendation was shortly afterwards repeated in the somewhat wider terms—

"That the exportation of food-grains from British Indian ports might be prohibited."

And it was urged that if the larger measure was not approved, at any rate the export of common rice from the Bengal ports should be prohibited.

At a later period the British Indian Association recommended that the export of food-grains from British India, with the exception of Burmah, should be prohibited.

None of these suggestions have been adopted by the [illegible] As the question is one of great interest I wish to state the reasons which led me to decide against their adoption during the time when it became my duty to exercise the full powers of the Government.

I do not think it necessary to discuss at length the proposal for the prohibition of the export of all food-grains from Indian ports, including Burmah.

The exports of food-grains from India consist chiefly of rice. Setting aside Bengal for the moment, about 700 000 tons of rice are exported annually from British Burmah. and 100,000 tons from Madras.

To have prohibited the export of rice would probably have inflicted a fatal blow on the trade of British Burmah. This is a sacrifice which I hardly think could have been seriously contemplated, especially as the Burmese rice is not usually consumed by the people of Bengal, and such quantities of it as either the Government might require for the distressed districts, or the trade might wish to purchase, were easily available without having recourse to such a measure.

The export of rice from Madras is almost entirely to Ceylon. I cannot look upon Ceylon as a "foreign country" on account of the accident that it is under the Colonial Office and not under the Secretary of State for India. I think Ceylon is entitled to be treated as an integral part of British India; and we had no hesitation in assuring the Governor of Ceylon, who expressed some anxiety on the subject, that the usual export from India would not be stopped.

There is a small but increasing export of wheat, chiefly from Bombay and Kurrachee ; to have stopped this could not have materially affected supplies in Bengal, while it would have inflicted great injury upon the districts from which the trade is supplied.

The practical question appears to me to be whether the export of common rice from Bengal should have been prohibited ; and to that proposal alone I will address such further observations as I have to make.

It will be convenient in the first place to state exactly the facts of the case.

In the year 1872-73 there was a larger export of rice from Bengal than in any year since 1864. The figures of the year 1872-73 may, therefore, be taken to show the extreme quantity of rice which is likely to be exported during the coming year.

The total exports of rice from Bengal ports amounted in round numbers in the year 1872-73 to 526,000 tons.

About 80,000 tons of this consists of "table rice," which from its quality and price is not suited to the ordinary consumption of the people. It could hardly have been intended to interfere with the export of this class of rice ; for to have done so would have withdrawn from the growers means which they require in order to provide themselves with cheaper descriptions of food.

The total export of common rice was, therefore, in round numbers, 446,000 tons ; of this 189,000 tons were sent to British Indian ports, including Ceylon, 160,000 tons to the West Indies, Mauritus, and other places, where the consumers are mainly natives of India who have emigrated, and the remaining 97,000 tons to other parts of the world, principally to Great Britain and the Persian Gulf.

For my own part I entertain a strong opinion that it would have been very unwise to have interfered with the inter-portal trade, and that it would have been wrong, at any rate without considerable notice, to have stopped the main supply of the usual food of Bengal coolies in the Colonies ; but even if the whole export of common rice had been prohibited, the amount, reduced as it must necessarily be from the rise of prices, would be inconsiderable in comparison with the food-supply for a population of 66,000,000, who require about 30,000 tons of food a day. It may, I think, be assumed that the addition taken by itself could have made no considerable difference in the general price of rice throughout Bengal.

It is said, however, that the action of Government in prohibiting the export of rice would have given confidence to the country, and have had a great effect in reducing prices.

It is very probable that, had the export of rice been prohibited, the action of Government would have had the effect of considerably lowering the price of rice. The confidence, however, that might have been thus produced would not have been justified by the addition which would have been made to the supplies of food.

One of the greatest safeguards against a famine in India, as in every country, lies in the diminution of consumption which naturally results from the rise of prices which the anticipation of scarcity occasions ; and I can conceive no interference by Government more unwise than the reduction of prices below their natural level at the beginning of a period of scarcity. This would have been the effect which would probably have followed a prohibition of exports. The addition that would have been made to the general supplies of the country would in that case have been soon absorbed by the increase of consumption which would have been the result of an undue lowering of prices.

I will assume, however, for the purpose of argument, that I may be mistaken in my estimate of the effect which would have been produced upon prices by the prohibition of exports, and that the measure would have produced no undue reduction of prices. Consumption would, upon this assumption, not have been unduly stimulated, and there would have remained a distinct addition to the food-supplies of the people.

Even on this assumption I am of opinion that the advantage which would have been derived for the time would have been dearly purchased by the probable consequences for the future.

It seems to me that an export trade in food-grains is a great advantage to a country in the condition of Bengal, raising its own food supplies, having no import trade in food, and whose population is poor. The existence of such an export ensures the production, in ordinary years, of more food than is required to meet the demands of the people. The natural rise of prices in times of scarcity must divest a portion of the ordinary export to home consumption, and thus a reserve easily and readily available is habitually maintained.

For example, the year 1865-66 and 1866-67 were years of scarcity, and the exports of rice from Bengal fell from 695,341 tons in 1864-65 to 336,211 tons in 1865-66, and to 222,659 tons in 1866-67. In the three months of October, November, and December last the exports were 64,425 tons as compared with 118,277 tons in the corresponding months of 1872.

It follows that any measure that would diminish the export trade in common rice from Bengal would weaken the power of the country to meet any future period of scarcity. Trade is readily diverted from one channel to another. The interference of Government with its free course easily destroy it. If we refuse to supply our ordinary customers at any price, we oblige them to have recourse to other markets, and it is impossible to assume that when we want them again they will return to us.

Bearing in mind, therefore, the permanent harm that might be done by an interference with the export trade in food-grains, and being satisfied that the Government could without difficulty bring in a larger quantity of rice than is exported even in ordinary years, I had no hesitation in preferring the latter course, and I see no reason to doubt the correctness of the conclusion at which I then arrived.

The British Indian Association, in their argument, which is well and temperately stated, assume the exports of rice from Bengal in the years 1865 and 1866, "if they could have been retained in the country, would have gone a great way in saving the famishing millions of Orissa."

The circumstances of the case do not seem to me to bear out this assumption. The loss of life in Orissa was not occasioned by a deficiency in the general food-supplies of the country, but by the difficulty which the isolated position of Orissa presented to bringing supplies to the people who were suffering. In my opinion the same difficulty exists now, although in a less degree. The real difficulty of dealing with the present distress will probably be found not in any general deficiency of food-supplies throughout the country, or in a want of food-supplies at the command of Government in Calcutta, or on the main lines of communication by railway or river, but in the transport of those supplies into the interior, and in making arrangements for distributing them.

The Government have gone far beyond the action heretofore taken in times of scarcity by purchasing and laying in stores of grain for relief operations. Those stores of grain will, in the six months from November 1873 to May 1874, amount to about 340,000 tons, of which the greater portion will be obtained from beyond the sea ; there will thus be an importation by Government about equal to the annual average export of rice to foreign countries from the Bengal ports during the last five years.

The supplies purchased by Government will be especially applicable to the distressed districts, and, therefore, I need hardly say, have a far greater effect for the relief of distress than an equal addition to the general food-supplies of the country, obtained by prohibiting exports, could possibly produce ; for the rice, the export of which would have been prohibited, would have come, not from the distressed districts but from other parts, and must have been bought by Government or the trade, and carried to the distressed districts before being of use there.

In these remarks I have purposely abstained from alluding to the objections to an interference with the export trade of India, which depend upon general considerations connected with trade and finance, as I have desired to look upon the question entirely with reference to the present and future food-supplies of the people.

NORTHBROOK.

Calcutta, 10th January 1874.

ESSAYS IN MODERN MILITARY BIOGRAPHY.

By Charles Cornwallis Chesney, Colonel in the Army, Lieutenant Colonel in the Royal Engineers. Reprinted chiefly from the *Edinburgh Review*. London : Longmans, Green, and Co. 1874.

It is with satisfaction that we find that Colonel Chesney has been induced to rescue a valuable collection of essays from the oblivion which is the inevitable lot of magazine articles. The subjects are themselves highly interesting, and the author is well known as one of the most painstaking and impartial of our military writers. The first two essays deserve especially to be read by every military student, for they cast quite a new light on the history of the Great Napoleon's wars and serve to correct very prevalent but utterly false impressions concerning the arch conqueror and his method of making war. To Colonel Chesney is due the credit of being one of the first, if not the first, Englishman who has succeeded in freeing himself from the glamour of Napoleon's extraordinary successes, and in convincing the world that even that astonishing warrior was liable to err, and that his system was full of defects, which eventually led to his ruin. The truth is, that his faults were obscured by the still greater faults of his adversaries. In support of his assertion Colonel Chesney brings forward the testimony of two distinguished soldiers, who both served in the Grand Army, one being a Frenchman, the other a Pole. Therefore their evidence is free from any imputation of hostility towards the modern Cæsar, while both had abundant opportunities of studying the practical working of the imposing military machinery created and directed by him. The Duc de Fezensac, who died only a year or two ago—the writer of this notice remembers as a little, fussy, insignificant-looking old man—was in his youth one of the best of Napoleon's colonels, and went through the Russian campaign of 1812 in such a manner as to obtain the highest commendations from Marshal Ney. He possessed the immense advantage of having served both on the staff and with a regiment, and had, as Colonel Chesney tells us, "rank independent of Imperialism, education outside the Lycée, and patriotism superior to party." A portion of his interesting and instructive memoir—namely, that relating to the Russian campaign, was first introduced to the English public some years ago by Sir William Knollys, who "completed his private translation of the original narrative carefully from other sources." Subsequently the duke extended his original design and published the whole of the military recollections from 1804 to 1814. Entering a regiment of infantry as private soldier in the former year, M. de Fezensac, thanks to the friendship of the colonel, rose in six months to the rank of the company serjeant-major without having seen a shot fired. Serving as he did then in the ranks he necessarily obtained considerable insight into the working of the details of Napoleon's military system. His experiences will probably astonish many who can find nothing but what was admirable in the Grand Army." He ate, drank, and slept, with the other privates, could occupy no separate lodging, employ no recognised servant from among his comrades, nor escape being nominally detailed by his serjeant for the most repulsive duties of the camp. On the other hand, when closely looked at, his service as a private was little different from that required of the young German noble, except in the matter of his enforced companionship with those of a different class of life. His comrades paid him to the full the respect due to one who, in their soldiers' phrase, had a louis a day beat of his own, and could give a dinner to forty of them at a time. For a few sous any one of them would take his turn at sweeping and cooking. The hairdresser of the company connived at his avoiding the growth of the obnoxious and antiquated queu. The corporal who placed him on the only turn of sentinel duty that was ever allotted him, connived at his quitting his post before the proper time for relief. With respect to the the camp of Boulogne, where M. de Fezensac spent the first few months of his military career, the general opinion has been that it was here Napoleon forged the weapon "before which no other army could stand." M. de Fezensac asserts that this is an entire delusion, and that the training of the troops was of the slightest and most careless nature. In Marshal Ney's corps there were only "two grand field days in the autumn of 1804, and as many in 1805. . . . General Malhar, who succeeded General Partonneaux in command of the division, hardly brought it together three times and handled it then very badly. Brigade drill there was none, for the brigadier did not come to the camp. Each colonel taught his regiment in his own fashion. There was some slight theoretical instruction and drilling of conscripts, and in the spring the non-commissioned officers had all to go through their drill afresh, beginning with the extension motions. . . This instruction was carried up to battalion drill, but the regiment was rarely manœuvred in line." The strategy of Napoleon which led to the surrender of 30,000 men at Ulm has been the subject of eulogy with every military writer who has written on the campaign, and as far as regards strategical conceptions the praise is well deserved. When, however, we come to the details of the system by which those conceptions were carried out we are simply astonished. "This short campaign was, as it were, an epitome of those that followed. Excess of fatigue, want of provisions, severity of weather, disorders and marauding, nothing was wanting to it. Pillage, therefore, became authorised, and the districts we passed through suffered cruelly, yet we were not the less famished throughout the campaign. Bad weather made our sufferings still more severe. A cold rain fell, or rather a half-melted snow, in which we plunged deep, while the wind prevented our lighting fires. On October 16 the day when Philip Segur bore the first summons to Mack, the weather was so frightful that no one kept his post. There was no grand guard or sentry, the very Artillery was left unwatched, and each man sheltered himself as best he could." We cannot afford to devote more space to the Essay on the Duc de Fezensac's recollections, interesting and instructive though it is ; we must therefore content ourselves with saying that the want of discipline described above existed in every part of the arm to an extent which has been suspected by few. Equally valuable with de Fezensac's testimony is that of General von Brandit. Originally a Prussian Pole, he, after the transfer of his native district to the Grand Duchy of Warsaw, entered the French army. He also gives an insight into the working of Napoleon's system of great value to those who are seekers after truth.

After the fall of Napoleon, Brandt was received into the Prussian army, and was, in the earlier part of Louis Philippe's reign, sent to the camp of Compeigne to report on the condition of the French army under the new *regime*. "Among the incidents of the chief review he attended, Brandt observed a young aide-de-camp, twice thrown from his horse, yet remounting each time to pursue his duties as actively as if refreshed by his fall. He asked and noted the name of this energetic officer, then Lieutenant MacMahon of the 1st Cuirassiers, and before closing his memoirs lived to recognise in him the victor of Magenta and favourite, Marshal of France."

Passing from the Grand Army and its achievements Colonel Chesney gives us a carefully considered essay on Lord Cornwallis and the Indian services. Few, however, save Anglo-Indians take much interest in such relating to our Eastern Empire, especially in the history of its administration. The essay in question will, therefore, in all probability, be considered by the general reader less attractive than most of its fellows. Cornwallis failed as a general in America through causes, according to Colonel Chesney, circumstances, over which he had no control ; but as an Indian statesman established a claim to the respect, admiration, and affection of his countrymen. What was thought of him by the most eminent of his contemporaries may be gathered from the fact that Pitt sent him out to India vested with the powers of Commander-in-Chief and Governor-General, and that Fox, in the debate on the India Bill, said, "The name of such a man might make Parliament consent to the vesting of such powers in a Governor-General ; but certain I am that nothing but the character of that noble lord could ever induce the Legislature to commit such powers to an individual at the distance of half the globe." Influenced by this confidence in Lord Cornwallis, Parliament did, in the emending bill of 1786, confer such powers on a Governor-General as no other Englishman possesses. "By this, which became henceforward the rule of Indian governments, the functions of the Supreme Council were reduced to those of more advice or remonstrance whenever the Governor-General chose to decide for himself. The members might in such case collectively or severally recommend or object ; but action belonged to the Governor-General, on whom henceforward lay the real responsibility of administration, checked only by the higher administration at home. . . . One weak point was left in the measure. It was open, from the nature of the government, for the Governor-General to reduce himself from his rank as responsible ruler to the mere president of a committee, by ceasing to exercise his individual authority, and referring each business to a single member or to the voice of the council. This is the temptation natural to any viceroy who would avoid excessive responsibility, and if report be true, it is precisely in this direction that the Supreme Government has on the whole for some time past tended." It is impossible to do more than touch on a few of the many measures of reform which Lord Cornwallis introduced into the Indian service. The civil service he found an Augean stable, but he had energy, honesty, and courage sufficient for the task ; and it may be fairly said that it is to his liberal treatment that Indian civilians owe their present world-wide reputation for honour. He found the Resident of Benares, though not regularly vested with, exercising the most absolute power over the province. His pay was 1,200*l.* a year, but his emoluments were no less than 40,000*l.* a year, "exclusive of the complete monopoly of the whole commerce of the country. . . . It has been generally supposed that in return for all these good things the Residents at Benares have not been ungrateful to the friends of the Governor-General. I have no reason to suppose that he took more than his predecessors. God knows what he gave." Again, he says, "I have every reason to believe that at present almost all the collectors are, under the name of some relative or friend, deeply engaged in commerce, and by their influence as collectors and judges of Adawluts they become the most dangerous enemies to the Company's interest and the greatest oppressors of the manufacturers." As Colonel Chesney observes, "The Company adopted the very contrary policy"—*i.e.*, to that of liberal payments—"attempting by the ridiculous device of temporary edicts, framed 16,000 miles off, to keep the daily habits of their servants down to their meagre salaries. As their rule extended from factories to provinces, and from province to kingdoms, the childish fetters they had imposed were silently laid aside, or openly scoffed at ; and the picking of the pagoda tree became a recognised art, dividing the attention of the civilian with the care of his office." By dint of earnest and persistent representations, backed up by the loyal support of Mr. Dundas, President of the Board of Control, Cornwallis succeeded in inducing the Company to give their servants salaries which would not only enable them to live in comfort, but also to save. Once this step had been taken it was comparatively easy to put an end to unauthorised emoluments. India has always been remarkable for nepotism ; that blemish on our administration was very conspicuous in Lord Cornwallis's time, when the system prevailed "of sending out to Calcutta the needy and improvident hangers-on of Court official or party leaders, in expectation that the Governor-General would provide for them." This was in accordance with the morality of the age, and though in small matters Cornwallis did not fail to oblige the dependents of party leaders, in great matters he ever displayed the utmost conscientiousness. His own friends fared very badly, and in answer to an application from one of them, he told him that if he did not sail for England as soon as possible he should be "under the necessity of sending him thither." Cornwallis did much for the Indian army. Before his arrival field officers of the Royal army received special brevet rank to enable them to supersede those of the Company, who were of the same standing, whilst the local commissions of the latter were often altogether ignored, as far as it lay in the power of the Royal officer, who looked on their holders as irregular rivals of his profession." This gross injustice Cornwallis caused to be redressed. Ere quitting Lord Cornwallis and the Indian service we take the opportunity of mentioning that Colonel Chesney expresses an opinion of Malcolm quite at variance with that generally held. Colonel Chesney considers him "simply a very hard-headed, pushing, active man, with a fund of remarkable spirits and energy, who never lost anything for want of asking for it, and had the good luck to start early in life in as fine an opening as a young political ever knew at the most stirring period in the whole of our 'stormy' annals." Some people may be astonished at this verdict, but it is the one which is confirmed alike by Indian tradition and Sir John Kaye's book.

We find with regret that we cannot do more than allude to the other essays which make up the interesting book before us. Among the best are those on Chinese Gordon, General Grant, and his great opponent, General Lee. The essay on Chinese Gordon aims at setting forth the great claims to military command of engineer officers, but, in our opinion, only succeeds in proving that one engineer officer was an able leader of Chinese troops officered by miscellaneous Europeans. As to General Grant, the author's admiration is great, and we consider that his claims to fame are overrated. He possessed boundless resources, an unlimited supply of men, and "hammering" away with a reckless expenditure of his soldiers' lives, inevitably led in the long run to the destruction of his adversary. Under such circumstances his strategical talent was, however, vastly inferior to that of Lee, whose defence of Richmond during the winter preceding the fall of the Confederates was in its way as great a masterpiece as Napoleon's campaign of 1814. Colonel Chesney is mostly enthusiastic as to the character, both public and private, of this noble man, and only accuses him of one fault—namely, too great indulgence, by which discipline suffered.—*Standard.*

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